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REAGAN REJECTS INCLUSION OF SDI IN ARMS TALKS

LD131814 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 13 Jul 86

["Reagan Pushes SDI Against Mounting Criticism" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington, July 13 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has no intention of dropping its plans to militarize outer space by carrying through its "Strategic Defense Initiative." This was reiterated by President Ronald Reagan, who championed in his latest radio address the intensification of work under the "star wars" program in every way.

Trying to prove the "vital need" of the development of a partially space-based ABM system, he said that the USA was simultaneously laying emphasis on the "strategic modernisation" of the nuclear force.

The President categorically rejected the possibility of discussing the SDI in negotiations. "SDI research is not a bargaining chip," he said. Reagan made it clear that work under the SDI program was going ahead full speed. He claimed that major breakthroughs had been achieved, including those in the devlopment of ABM weapons.

Touting his brainchild, he had to admit, however, that opposition to his plans kept growing. He regretted congressional steps to cut back spending on the program in the next fiscal year and urged the Americans to put pressure on the law-makers to make them meet the administration's demands.

Meanwhile, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, it is becoming increasingly clear that the administration's talk that the purpose of the SDI is to protect the American population from nuclear weapons is downright deception, intended to drum up support for the unpopular plans to defend the U.S. strategic nuclear forces and to dupe the world public. According to the newspaper, the Pentagon plan is "to try to defend only missile silos." The newspaper characterizes a system to defend people and cities "the sickly child of Mr. Reagan's vision" and cites facts showing that such plans are unrealistic. Yet it is the narrower goal of a missile-silo defense, according to the newspaper, that is "in the realm of the possible." Such activities, incidentally, are banned by the Soviet-American ABM Treaty.

New York, July 13 TASS -- President Reagan's stand on the Strategic Defense Initiative calls in question and even nullifies the possibility of any arms control accord, a statement released here by the national coalition against the "star wars" stresses. According to it, the SDI, camouflaged as a defense system, is actually intended to serve the offensive objective of the first nuclear strike. The program reflects the desire of the Reagan administration to achieve military superiority by all means and its fulfilment will merely spur on the arms race, destablize the international situation and escalate the threat of nuclear confrontation with most tragic consequences for human civilisation, the statement notes.

PAPER CITED ON U.S. SEARCH FOR NEW N-WEAPON

LD140831 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 14 TASS -- Carrying out extensive work under the "star wars" program, the United States is at the same time seeking ways for acquiring new deadly types of offensive nuclear weapons.

THE WASHINGTON POST reported that "the Pentagon is looking for a new type of nuclear weapon capable of attacking" the Soviet Union's intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The paper recognized that "the search for a new nuclear system for mobile targets marks the beginning of what could be the next round of warhead research."

The Pentagon's plans that are part of its intention to build up the U.S. strategic arsenal, vast as it already is, confirm Washington's striving to acquire nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union under the cover of a "space shield". At the same time they are vivid evidence of the reluctance of the United States, despite its declarative statements, to put an end to the nuclear arms race.

FORMER OFFICIALS URGE REVISION IN U.S. STRATEGY

LD131548 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 13 TASS -- A group of prominent U.S. politicians, once senior officals in U.S. Administration, call in the August issue of the ATLANTIC monthly for a drastic revision of the U.S. military strategy and the renunication of the first nuclear strike doctrine. The call has been made by Robert McNamara, a former defense secretary, Paul Warnke, a former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and chairman of the Public Committee for National Security, McGeorge Bundy, a former presidential national security adviser, historian and diplomat George Kennan, Gerard Smith, a former chief U.S. negotiator at the SALT talks, and others.

The current U.S. policy, according to the authors, relies in large measure on the threat of the first use of nuclear weapons. In the European theatre and elsewhere, the United States contemplates and plans for a first use of nuclear weapons. Though many people are unaware, they say, American policy in Asia, the Middle East and other areas also envisions a first use of nuclear weapons.

The authors say that in the current international situation the risk of conflict is especially high because the U.S. has deployed its nuclear weapons at the very border of the Soviet Union by having introduced Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West European countries. Moreover, many battlefield nuclear weapons have been deployed in Europe as well.

"The fundamental problem of the current first-use policy is that it misconstrues the nature of nuclear weapons. It assumes that nuclear weapons can fulfil conventional warfighting roles. But even their most limited use carries an unacceptable risk of escalation of general war." The article recollects that the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated its determination not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and urges the Reagan administration to follow the Soviet example and thus to help lessen nuclear confrontation.

The authors stress specifically that, "needless to say, a policy of no first use presupposes that abandonment of the Strategic Defence Initiative." The SDI program, according to them, is "a step not toward a world without nuclear weapons but toward a world with more of them." In their view, the Strategic Defense Initiative "threatens to erode allied unity, and confidence in American guarantees, by raising the prospects of a 'decoupling' of Western Europe from the United States."

They note in conclusion that it is necessary to find alternatives to the use of armed force to avert war because there are no technological "recipes" that could replace the complex process of the regulation of political relations.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. RELATIONS, ARMS TALKS

LD111124 Warsaw PAP in English 1017 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, July 11: The youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH today published an extensive interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, headlined "Peace and Disarmament -- Essence of Soviet Foreign Policy." Excerpts:

Obviously, we do not get desperate over the U.S. negative stance. Our activity is persevering and consistent. We tell the Americans: If you are as yet unprepared for any radical, brave moves, let us go towards at least provisional and limited measures. It is in that context that one should see the Soviet proposals.

The Soviet side is open to the lines of search for solutions, but for these to be used it is necessary that the other side takes a serious approach as well.

One also must not attempt, as Washington has, to exploit the talks as camouflage for fueling up new arms programmes.

The framework of the SALT treaty have become too narrow for the U.S. war programmes which the present U.S. Administration refuses or is unable to stop because of the obligations towards the military-industrial complex.

Every American programme transgressing the agreed limits is accompanied by search for or invention of alleged Soviet "violations" of them.

The U.S. newly-adopted course on the SALT agreements cannot fail to affect the climate over the envisaged Soviet-American summit. But as before, we think the latter is possible.

Of course, the U.S. departure from the SALT treaties, unwillingness to move forward in Geneva, and its international policies which aggravate situation in many parts of the world are not conducive to the summit.

A natural question is whether Washington wants a new summit at all. Perhaps the talks are just a trick to delude world public.

Western militaristic circles are the strongest scared by the possibility of true disarmament. Hence a logic of absurd is being created, assuming that if the USSR puts forth peace initiatives, it must be weak and so the arms race should be fuelled up still higher and means searched for to undercut the security of the USSR and its allies. These calculations are totally unfounded.

The USSR and its allies build up their security not only by way of negotiations, but also by improvement of their defence arsenals, including nuclear arms.

We are for the mutually balanced nuclear arsenals to be at a possibly lowest level. If the other side wishes otherwise, being all too eager to seize superiority, we are also supposed to take care of our own arsenal.

But we shall not allow the parity to be broken.

The essence of the recent dispute over overcoming of an alleged "artificial division of the (European) Continent" lies in the fact that the present U.S. Administration as well as revanchist circles in the FRG have until now refused to accommodate the fact that Eastern Europe has entered the road of socialist development.

It is impossible to reverse socio-political processes in the world. Pity they are not too good at studying historical regularities in Washington. That would spare them many troubles.

PAPER HITS U.S. DISARMAMENT OBSTRUCTIONISM

PM131821 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Yuryev article: "Obstructionist Position"]

[Text] The world's progressive public has received with deep satisfaction the Warsaw Pact states' detailed program for reducing armaments throughout Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. This program organically and significantly supplements the program proposed by the Soviet Union on 15 January 1986 for the complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century. Thereby the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries refuted the fabrications widespread in the West about the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional forces which, it is argued, prevents a reduction of nuclear facilities in Europe and subsequently their total elimination in the world.

"You would think that was enough!" Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stated in his speech at the 10th PZPR Congress. "But unforunately the matter of disarmament has not changed at all. That is because of the U.S. Administration's overt obstruction. Worse than that, Washington is removing the final restraints that have held the arms race in check -- SALT II and other Soviet-U.S. agreements."

Why is that?

The PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD points directly to the main reason why the administration has moved not toward the Soviet Union's view in the matter curbing the arms race but, on the contrary, toward the slippery slope of nuclear catastrophe. The reason is that "arms control is an obstacle on Washington's path to military superiority and to gaining the potential for the first strike."

Evidence of the U.S. Administration's contempt for questions of strengthening international security was provided by the Head of the White House at a recent press conference on arms control problems. As foreign press reports make clear, even seasoned journalists were shocked by the President's complete lack of knowledge about the content of the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. Replying to a question about the U.S. reaction to these proposals, he began talking about... the Soviet proposals on the limitation of medium-range nuclear facilities at the Geneva talks.

At the same press conference the President stated peremptorily that the U.S. decision to refuse to observe SALT II "is irreversible." At the same time he expressed dissatisfaction at the criticism of his actions from the U.S. press and congressmen. But that criticism is quite justified. "Abandoning SALT-II," Senator D. Bumpers (Democrat) believes, "is tantamount to getting rid of the criminal code in the hope of reducing crime." That opinion is shared by Senator J. Chafee (Republican). The White House's present move, he stated, "jeopardizes the prospects for the arms control process and the national security of the United States itself."

You cannot be more accurate than that. Moreover, that conclusion is borne out by the essence of the U.S. President's recent appeal to Congress to approve the administration's initial request for appropriations for the program of "modernizing" the U.S. Armed Forces and, in addition, for the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." A White House spokesman characterized this attempt to force through Congress astronomical sums for militarist preparations as a "component" of the President's statement on the actual renunciation of the observance of the 1972 Interim Agreement (SALT I) and the 1979 SALT II treaty.

The U.S. Administration's leaders are not stinting in their bombastic statements on the desire for peace and disarmament. In practice, however, they invariably work in the opposite direction. In so doing they have no qualms about stating that the implementation of the U.S. Armed Forces "modernization" program has led -- believe it or not -- to arms limitation talks and "for the first time to the appearance of the possibility of profound reductions in nuclear armaments." In other words, Washington is clearly sabotaging the disarmament process.

Thus, it would seem appropriate to recall the warning contained in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress: "...The modern world is too small and fragile for wars and the policy of strength. It cannot be saved and preserved unless we break -- resolutely and irrevocably -- with the way of thinking and acting which, for centuries, was built on the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts."

And that means realizing that winning the arms race, like nuclear war itself, is no longer possible. Neither nuclear war itself nor the preparation for it, that is, the arms race, and the striving for military superiority, can bring political profit to anybody.

U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS STORAGE IN UK REPORTED

LD132003 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] London, July 13 TASS -- One more "death base" will be added to the network of U.S. nuclear storage facilities in British territory. The newspaper "OBSERVER" reports that the Pentagon has disclosed information to the effect that new super-modern storages for nuclear warheads are planned to be built at the Bentwaters Air Force base near the city of Ipswich.

Such bases as Greenham Common, Holy Loch and Lakenheath already have U.S. "nuclear death" storage facilities. U.S. military experts calculated that U.S. nuclear arsenals in Britain are on the whole almost twice as big as those of Britain itself.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD131730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 Jul 86

["International Observers Round Table" program presented by Nikolay Agayants with Spartak Beglov, political observer of the NOVOSTI news agency and Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades! The past week has been marked by an event of great significance and importance, the Soviet-French summit talks that have ended in Moscow. The results of these talks are today at the center of attention of overseas mass media and eminent politicians and public figures in many countries. It is generally admitted that the Soviet Union's principled position in international affairs was displayed particularly strongly at these talks: the position that everything possible should be done to strengthen peace on our planet, to curb the dizzy arms race on earth and prevent its being extended into outer space and to develop mutual understanding and cooperation. Running through all reaction from overseas has been the thought that the dialogue between Moscow and Paris, which has been both packed with content and productive, does have a considerable potential for exerting a positive influence on events and processes that are taking place on the European Continent today and in present-day international relations. I will quote just a few of the most characteristic points that have been made in this connection.

In the view of the French newspaper LIBERATION, the current Soviet-French summit meeting will certainly give a push in the right direction to the solution of a number of important and acute problems, including those concerning arms reduction issues. These talks, states the Bulgarian RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, serve the stablilization of detente which is useful to all. Both sides have placed the accent on the need to continue efforts aimed at making the detente process an irreversible one and also at asserting detente in the military sphere. As the West German GENERALANZEIGER points out, the Soviet and French leaders, having expressed concern over the present condition of East-West relations, were united in the view that a new, realistic approach is now needed to solve the problems that exist in the world. Another thing that was said: The Algerian AL-SHA'B wrote during the past few days, and I quote, the Soviet-French talks are important not just because of the wide range of disarmament and bilateral relations topics touched upon during them, but also because of the realistic assessment of the present-day international situation. The Soviet Union calls upon the Western partners to display responsibility and flexibility, to make serious reciprocal concessions on foundations of equality and identical security, and to take part in international cooperation on the most important problems of the present day.

[Beglov] These were indeed very important talks that amount to a landmark in world politics. If one is to speak about outward appearances they were distinguished by a very friendly character and a friendly atmosphere. They were very thorough as far as the character of the discussions was concerned. One member of the French delegation has quoted calculations indicating that the French President and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary spent a total of 16 and 1/2 hours together, if one includes, of course, not just the conversations on the agenda of the talks but various important protocol measures. As you have already said, at the center of attention were issues of cooperation and security in Europe, the disarmament problem, and expanding the existing good and friendly relations between the two countries. These talks and conversations rested on a tradition of Soviet-French dialogue that is already strong. Everyone these days has been recalling the fact that the historic visit to the USSR of General Charles De Gaulle, president of France, took place exactly 20 years ago, a visit that gave the green light to the first wave of detente.

This was the 14th Soviet-French summit meeting in the postwar period. And from the viewpoint of the dynamics of Soviet-French relations there are full grounds for stating -- and this was stressed by President Mitterrand at the press conference -- that the Soviet-French dialogue, as it is shown by this meeting, is developing along an ascendent line.

What, then, are the new qualities that this meeting has brought to the general approach of the USSR and France to the international problems that have become ripe? First of all there is the fact that the issue of an innovative and positive role for Europe has been raised in a more precise and deep way. It was stressed at the meeting that Europe has a sufficiently great economic and political potential to speak more definitely and more confidently on its own behalf. I quote those words from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The French president was wholly in agreement with him on the issue. He said that Europe must indeed once again become a principal actor in its own history, so that it can fully play its role as a factor of equilibrium and stability in international relations.

Well, how can all this be translated into the language of concrete deeds? First and foremost, of course, it is a question of intensifying bilateral cooperation in bringing about a successful result at the Stockholm conference, where issues and measures for strengthening confidence, security, and disarmament in Europe are under discussion. Large-scale proposals have been put forward there, as our listeners know, and these proposals have been put forward mainly, if one is to talk about the most constructive points in the work of the Stockholm conference, by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. But the fact that Eastern Europe is the author of these proposals certainly does not mean that they express just one-sided interests. Here it is now very important to cross the threshold of prejudice or NATO's automatic negativism, if you like, according to which everything must be assessed this way: what's good for the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact is bad for NATO and Western Europe. The character of the dialogue in Moscow, the atmosphere of the discussions in Moscow, the fact that both sides, both the Soviet leadership and the French leadership, agreed to further strengthen their cooperation within the framework of the Stockholm conference, this of course will serve as a good stimulus for success at the Stockholm forum. If one is going to speak about wider proposals that also affect our continent, then of course there was very serious discussion of the latest proposals put forward in Budapest by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries concerning deep and substantial reductions in conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals. As a spokesman for the French delegation said, these proposals made a very great impression, as did the further elucidation of these proposals that was given by the Soviet leadership. In this respect -- as the French stressed -- they have now become even more convinced that if these proposals are implemented, they will indeed become an answer to French concerns about the need for maintaining a constant equilibrium in conventional armaments in order to also make nuclear disarmament possible. Well, in this sense the concern of France has, as they say, been taken into consideration and it is expected that a more active approach will now be seen on the part of France to issues concerning disarmament in Europe.

[Agayants] Spartak Ivanovich, I would also add that it is generally believed that cooperation between the USSR and France naturally makes it easier to put international relations onto the healthy footing that is demanded by the new thinking; an understanding of the interdependence of states at this point in time and consideration for the interests of all. As was stressed during the Soviet-French talks in Moscow, the Soviet leadership proceeds from the fact that this is now the common task and it values highly the possibilities and the contribution of France along this path.

[Kornilov] Nikolay Ivanovich, there is one thing I would like to add. As usual at our Sunday round table, we are today analyzing the week's events -- things that have happened over the past 7 days -- and in fact there was another event or more precisely another date this week: On Saturday 12 July it was the 450th anniversary of the death of Erasmus of Rotterdam. He was a great humanist and Renaissance writer who, as is well known, lashed fanaticism and violence in his world famous "In Praise of Folly" mocking those who try to achieve ignoble aims by waving the sword and by using deceit of every kind. Of course, centuries have passed since those days, the world has changed beyond recognition, and it is clear from our discussion today that this has not awlays been for the better. As we see, adherence to violence is not simply a vice which characterizes a particular influential figure today, it is the pivot of the policy of whole imperialist states. And as far as hypocrisy and deceit are concerned, what other words can be used to describe the actions of those circles in the West which call for peace in what they say but continue to wind up the arms race in what they do, pushing the planet in precisely the opposite direction. And I will add that waving swords in our day is not simply folly as it was in Erasmus' day, for today the sword is a nuclear missile and those who brandish them threaten no more and no less than the very fate of human civilization.

[Agayants] The letter published this week from Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar dealing with the problem of ensuring security in the Mediterranean falls within the category of the consistent, peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of our state, within the same category as the latest important specific and constructive peace initiatives put forward by the USSR. In the present complicated and tense international situation, the letter says, it is essential for practical actions to be undertaken urgently to ensure a change for the better by the joint efforts of states and to begin moving toward the creation of a reliable and all-embracing system of international security which will embrace all regions of the world and the Mediterranean Sea in particular. Our country, as is known, has put forward a far-reaching initiative, that the U.S. and USSR navies should be withdrawn from the Mediterranean Sea. We are prepared to start talks without delay on this issue. However, so far there has been no reply from Washington. Urgent steps capable of reducing white-hot tension and normalizing the situation in the Mediterranean Sea area are now needed as never before, though of course laborious work by all sides that are interested in this is needed to achieve this. In the view of our state the United Nations must use all its authority and opportunities to encourage in practical terms the transformation of the Mediterranean into an area of firm peace, security, and cooperation.

[Beglov] Returning to the results of the Soviet-French talks in their widest aspects one ought also to mention another point which is of great importance for the rest of the world. The USSR and French leaders agreed completely that it is essential for equilibrium to be observed to achieve success in the disarmament dialogue, accords which restrain the arms race and its extension into outer space must not be violated. This is the opinion both of the USSR and France. It is clear that this refers to the observance of the provisions of the SALT II treaty and the treaty without time limit which limits antiballistic missile defense systems — the ABM Treaty. This is of direct relevance to the Soviet-American talks which are taking place in Geneva and alsoalso to the fate of a new Soviet-American summit meeting. It is no secret that the U.S. side is making more than a few attempts -- mainly propaganda attempts -- to depict the situation as one in which it is not now up to the Americans, that they are willing for such a meeting to go ahead and do not see any particular obstacles to this. And this at a time when Moscow is making it clearly understood that steps like the White House refusal to carry out the provisions of the SALT II treaty certainly do not favor an improvement in the atmosphere for a summit meeting. Now has the U.S. side replied to the latest Soviet proposals put forward at the Geneva talks.

In Washington, too, they must see clearly that the U.S. refusal to confine itself solely to research in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative will make it impossible to have any productive talks about specific measures to limit strategic offensive weapons. Moreover, U.S. leaders who hold the keys to the military programs and military strategy in their hands are stubbornly insisting on the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative as the most promising way of securing U.S. interests in the military sphere. And it is quite logical for THE WASHINGTON POST to observe, as it did on Thursday, that in connection with hints that the White House is preparing a U.S. reply to the USSR, Weinberger is opposing any limitations on the future deployment [razvertyvaniye] of antimissile defenses. At the same time virtually all political observers who have commented upon the visits by Mitterrand, the president of France, to the United States, and to the USSR are united in their conclusion that -- and here I am quoting LIBERATION -- that the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is the main obstacle at the Soviet-American disarmament talks.

This ought to be clear to everyone. The question is, what kind of appropriate atmosphere for the Soviet-American talks is there to speak of, if Reagan's comrades-in-arms insist on retaining this main obstacle? Surely they are not so naive as to suppose that the Soviet side will refrain from the legal basis constituted by the ABM Treaty? But if this is the case, then it is impossible not to conclude that their final aim -- and I mean the aim of the U.S. hawks -- is to disrupt the Soviet-American summit. It is no coincidence that many observers are now writing about the so-called disarray and disagreements in the Washington bureaucracy which is preparing a reply to the Soviet proposals. Behind these so-called disagreements there is nothing other than unceremonious pressure by the hawks.

[Agayants] At this point, Spartak Ivanovich, I would like to return to that important subject whichyou touched upon. Judging by the most recent reports, the actions of many high-ranking officials in the present Washington administration run directly counter to those accords which were reached in November last year in Geneva at the Soviet-American summit. I wish to recall that at that time, the decision was taken to hold a new Soviet-American summit. Evaluating the situation in his speech at the routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that people will be waiting for practical movement forward along the path outlined at Geneva. This is precisely what we shall be striving for. It is necessary to start making preparations right now for a routine Soviet-American summit and above all in the sphere of practical politics. And the USSR has covered half the path which was envisaged in the Geneva accord. In order not to jeopardize future accords from being reached, we are convinced in the USSR that both sides must refrain from actions which undermine what was achieved in Geneva. But what are they doing in Washington? Are they refraining from actions which would obstruct talks and which would erode the existing limitations to the arms race? That presumes, in particular, an honest and precise observation of the ABM Treaty, and the continued observation by both the United States and the USSR of the relevant tenets of the SALT II treaty.

Thus, we have become witnesses to the fact that the present Washington administration, despite the accords which were reached last November in Geneva, is now setting out with the aim, well, if not to disrupt the new summit, then to significantly complicate its being held.

[Beglov] Or to start a game in which, as they say, only the hawks will be able to reap the profits, certainly not the supporters of disarmament and stable peace and international security.

[Agayants] In this connection, people in the United States write a lot about the possibility of a second Soviet-American summit.

Only last Thursday, I will remind you that Kalb, a State Department representative, speaking to journalists, said in effect that it is necessary to get the process of organizing the meeting moving. What can one say on this issue, Yuriy Emmanuilovich?

[Kornilov] Our country is in favor of normal, good relations with the United States, it goes without saying, on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit. In our view it is very important that in the current difficult situation between our states, dialogue at all levels is maintained and developed. But the state of and the prospests for Soviet-American relations have to be defined above all by progress in the main area, in moving along the path of limiting the arms race, along the path of reviving detente and of establishing trust between the states on this basis. It is from this viewpoint that the Soviet leadership also sees the question of a new Soviet-American summit.

[Agayants] In the American and indeed in all the Western press, they are continuing to whip up the points made in the recent speech by U.S. President Reagan in Glassboro, New Jersey, in which he conceded, albeit not without reservations, the seriousness of the Soviet proposals on reducing nuclear weapons and spoke in favor of doing away with suspicions and of replacing them with mutual understanding and a striving for a real reduction in arms. Here in front of me is one of the most recent issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES which evaluates this speech as a manifestation of a passionate desire to start talks and to hold a second summit.

[Kornilov] Well, in the President's Glassboro speech there are, of course, healthy elements. But after all, it has been known for a long time that the only genuine criterion as to the true content of the policy of this or that state is not declarations and statements, although the tone and the direction of these declarations often play no small part, but the main criterion is deeds. And Washington's deeds, so far at least, not only fail to strengthen the President's peace-making declarations, but on the contrary strikingly contradict them. In this context, I recall this odd fact. Even in 1972, the leaders of the U.S. Defense Department, preparing to start a new round of propagandist hullabaloo about the mythical Soviet threat, ordered military intelligence to prepare a report expressed in the appropriate spirit as to how crafty Moscow was allegedly aiming to make use of achievements in parapsychology to take over the West. The authors of the report -- it was declassified in 1978 by the way -- announced that the achievements which exist in the given field in the USSR may, sooner or later, as it was put then, allow the Russians not only to know the content of top secret documents prepared in Washington, but learn from afar the thoughts of the main military and civilain leaders. There you have the kind of thing which can be cooked up about Soviet aggressiveness which frightens not only citizens, but themselves, too. But the investigations of the military intelligence experts beg the question of why it is actually necessary to mobilize some supposed secret parapsychologists to discover from afar the thoughts of Washington strategists? Because after all these thoughts and plans are more than evident from the very essence of U.S. foreign policy.

It is not clear in which direction certain U.S. circles would like things to go, since they are so stubbornly attempting to pave the way through space to military superiority and since they are destroying the Soviet-American SALT II treaty? Is is not these circles which are replaying to our country's appeal to stop testing nuclear weapons by more and more explosions of such weapons in the Nevada testing ares, and to the peace initiative on eliminating barbaric chemical warfare means by creating a particularly sophisticated type of chemical weapon -- binary weapons? And when, for example, touching upon the possiblity of and prospects for a Soviet-American summit meeting, THE WASHINGTON POST complains in a recent article that the glow of the fire in the Geneva fireplace, as it put it, is now almost invisible, it is pertinent to ask just who is extingushing the fire of hope kindled in Geneva.

To follow THE WASHINGTON POST's example and use various metaphors and comparisons, one has good grounds for saying that real and specific steps by the USSR and the United States aimed at curbing the arms race would be the best fuel for preserving the flames in the Geneva fireplace. The USSR is doing everything to achieve progress in this key area by coming out in favor of the elimination of lethal nuclear weapons by the end of the century, of an end to testing of such weapons, of preventing the militarization of space, and of eliminating nuclear weapons and considerably reducing conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, about which, incidentally, we have already spoken today.

And all these proposals have been met in Washington, I repeat, at least up until now, by a resounding and unequivocal no. Against this backdrop, what can one say about the lofty phrases used by various Western, especially U.S. mass information organs, about the United States advocating dialogue? Moreover, these lofty phrases are accompanied by the rhetorical question: But what is the USSR's position? It is quite obvious that the very formulation of the question as to whether our country supports Soviet-American dialogue results either from a lack of knowledge or, more likely, from a striving to deliberately distort the essence of our position. Once again I repeat that our country is for dialogue and for a new Soviet-American summit meeting, but for it to be held at least two things are required: an appropriate political atmosphere and a willingness to see the meeting bring a palpable practical result if only on one or two issues of concern to the world. Otherwise, there would be no point to such a meeting. It is essential that the Geneva atmosphere be preserved, or revived as it would now be more precise to say, and here it is up to Washington to act and only up to Washington.

[Agayants] You know, there is nothing secret that will not come out sooner or later. The truth of this old saying has been confirmed once more in Washington where new and long-concealed data on what is called the U.S. bases policy has become public knowledge. This data testifies that at 20 U.S. Air Force facilities in Western Europe and the Far East, including the FRG, Great Britain, Italy and S. Korea, U.S. aircraft with nuclear weapons on board are kept at constant round-the-clock combat readiness -- a fact that cannot fail to arouse and is arousing the most serious concern and alarm among the progressive world public and all people of goodwill, no matter where they may live or what their views.

[Kornilov] I would add the following, Nikolay Ivanovich, to what you have said about the U.S. bases. At one point the periodical U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT testifies that for 27 years -- they took the period from 1945 to 1972 -- U.S. troops virtually every year, as the periodical wrote, interfered in the affairs of various countries in almost every corner of the world. Today, this power pressure in every direction, based on the doctrine of neoglobalism devised in Washington, is being put into effect on an even larger -- one could say unprecedented -- scale. One only has to recall such instances as the undeclared wars unleashed by Washington against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, U.S. brigandage in Lebanon, the occupation of Grenada, and the piratical attack on Libya. In striving to confirm its commanding role in all vitally important regions of the world, Washington relies on what is called the forward basing system. Over 1,500 military bases and facilities strewn across the territory of more than 30 states -- such is the network created by the Pentagon, a network of hotbeds of militarism and of strong points of aggression. This policy is resolutely rejected by all who strive for an improvement in the international climate and I remind you of what was said on this subject in the communique of the socialist states' conference in Budapest. I quote: The Warsaw Pact participant states confirm their stance in favor of continuing efforts on an international scale to eliminate foreign military bases and withdraw troops from foreign territory.

The new data, secret data, about U.S. military bases which has filtered through to the press and about which you, Nikolay Ivanovich, were speaking, once again confirm the importance and topicality of the stance on eliminating bases, which was put forward in Budapest.

[Agayants] To sum up our meeting today, I would like to conclude by saying the following. The introduction of a new approach to resolving issues relating to international security, as was noted both at the 27th CPSU Congress and in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's latest speeches, is naturally a lengthy and complicated process -- and sometimes an extremely painful one too. It demands the complete mobilization of all peace-loving forces and realistically-minded politicians, a review of many dogmas and stereotypes which have formed over decades, and a radical clearing away of the obstructions and blockages on the path to achieving the aim of a world without weapons and without wars. For the USSR the struggle against the danger of a new war and for stable peace and security is not some kind of propaganda maneuver or trick designed for short-term advantage, as is repeated day and night by the bourgeois propagandists; it is a principled and consistent course enshrined in our state's constitution, its basic statute, where it is plainly stated that the USSR steadfastly pursues the Leninist policy of peace, advocates the consolidation of the peoples' security and broad international cooperation.

Our time has come to an end and on that we finish our broadcast. Thank you, comrades, for your attention. All the best to you.

CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA CONCLUDES IN VIENNA

PRAVDA Cites Delegates

PM111337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline, "Racism's Strongholds Under Siege"]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Jul -- The conspiracy of racist South Africa and the United States against the Namibian people is being exposed by the participants in the International Conference for the Immediate Granting of Independence to Namibia which is taking place here.

The lack of progress in fulfilling the UN plan on Namibia is the consequence of U.S. "constructive engagement" with South Africa, as well as the political, economic, and military ties of other Western powers with the apartheid regime, Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister L. Popov noted.

The PRC delegate called on the conference to mobilize the world public to support the Namibian people, who are fighting for freedom. He rejected the "attempt by certain international forces to link the granting of independence to Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola."

A. Serrano Caldiera, chairman of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua, compared the U.S. course of perpetuating colonialism in Namibia with its hegemonist actions in other regions, Central America in particular.

'Anti-Imperialist' Decisions Adopted

LD121212 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna July 12 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Vladimir Korochantsev reports:

The International Conference for the Immediate Granting of Independence to Namibia closed on Friday here with the adoption of decisions, which are anti-imperialist in their contents.

Documents of fundamental significance -- a declaration and a programme for action -- have been drawn up by the efforts of the African and all the developing nations. Their importance is due to the fact that they name and condemn the main culprits of the protraced occupation of Namibia and of the escalation of terror in South Africa -- the apartheid regime and its Western assistant with the U.S. Administration at their heads.

The Vienna forum, which was attended by delegations of 128 countries, has offered the world clear-cut and specific measures aimed at the speediest granting of independence to Namibia.

Unlike the socialist nations, which have expressed full support for the package of actions to root out colonialism in Namibia, some Western countries were in vain trying to distract the attention of the conference from the decolonisation issue, to drag through the idea of galvanizing the so-called "contact group" so as to be able to start a new round of procrastication with the granting of independence to Nambia. Their proposal that a "dialogue" be started between the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which has been recognized in the world as the sole legitimate representative of the Nambian people, with puppet politicans in Windhoek has been described here as an open provocation.

Some Western delegates were trying to strike out of the declaration and the programme for action provisions of principle on the need for universal mandatory sanctions against the racist Republic of South Africa.

In the opinion of numerous participants in the Vienna forum the USA and its closest NATO partners have found themselves in total isolation.

Certainly, these decisions of the international community, may, as was in the past, remain only a paper, if the USA and its allies carry on the policy of encouraging the crimes of apartheid, continue attempts at preventing the granting of genuine independence to Namibia. Yet the outcome of the Vienna conference is striking proof of the great role played by the U.N. in mobilizing world public opinion to ensuring the implementation of the task of eradicating the apartheid system, of Namibia's speediest liberation from occupation. They express the will of the deocratic and progressive forces of the world to search persistently for a peaceful and fundamental settlement of regional conflicts breaking out through the fault of imperialist and their allies.

There is no doubt that the Vienna declaration and the programme for action will become guidelines not only for the subsequent activity of the United Nations organization on the issue of Namibia, but also at the forthcoming meetings of the Organization of African Unity and of the Non-aligned Movement in Addis Ababa and Harare.

GROMYKO OUTLINES POSITION ON 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES

PM101112 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report entitled: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Receives IOC President"]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin on 9 July Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, who had come to the Soviet Union to attend the Goodwill Games.

During the conversation the sides raised some questions connected with the international Olympic movement and international cooperation in the sphere of sports.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the Soviet state favored the development of sports contacts and attached much importance to the international Olympic movement which is playing a major part in the consolidation of mutual understanding, cooperation, friendship among nations, and peace. The speech of greeting delivered by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to the participants in the Goodwill Games called their attention to the significance of sport as the ambassador of peace.

It was pointed out that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government devoted much attention to the development of physical culture and sports.

The Soviet side assesses positively the Goodwill Games which are under way in this country and in which athletes from many countries are taking part. Both the opening ceremony and the high results shown by the participants in the games produce a strong impression. Good will opens borders and creates possibilities for meetings and association for representatives of countries with different social and political systems.

Juan Antonio Samaranch pointed out the enormous role played by Soviet sports organizations in the international sports and Olympic movement. In his opinion, by the end of the century sports will become an important part of the life of the whole of mankind. He also expressed satisfaction over the opportunity to visit Moscow and to attend the Goodwill Games.

In connection with the discussion of the question of the venue of the 1988 Olympics, Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet side supported the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding the coming Olympics both in the south and in the north of Korea. This would promote the improvement of the situation in the peninsula and the normal development of the Olympic games. The International Olympic Committee should make its contribution to the just solution of this question.

The conversation was attended by Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, and Vyacheslav Gavrilin, deputy chairman of the committee.

U.S. AIR FORCE PLANS 1987 SPACE MISSILE LAUNCHES

LD120902 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 12 TASS - The U.S. Air Force is intensively preparing to resume the launching of missiles into outer space, whose schedule was frustrated because of the disaster of the reusable spaceship "Challenger" and the explosion of the delivery vehicle "Titan-34" in April. As the newspaper Baltimore SUN, said that the "candidate number one" for being put into an orbit after the resumption of shuttle missions is a spy satellite of a new generation "KH-12".

Yet fearing new breakdowns of reusable spacecraft, the Pentagon hastily requested and got from the U.S. Congress an additional sum of nearly one and a half billion dollars to purchase at once two new types of one-shot delivery vehicles. The Air Force is planning to resume the launching of such missiles already in January next year. By the year of 1978, [as received] the U.S. Air Force hopes to get a new "superpowerful" type of the "Titan" missile.

GERASIMOV CRITICIZES U.S. ARMS POLICIES

LD132018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Here is an example of Washington's unwillingness to take others into account. Just the other day the minutes from hearings of the U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee were published. The hearings took place in March, and there are pinpricks in these proceedings, if one can put it that way. During the hearings it was discovered that the Pentagon has planned, with the aim of taking nuclear bombs and missiles closer to their respective bombers, to site them directly in hangars -- these will be fortified hangars in West European countries. The U.S. press is writing that this looks like practical preparations for war. This also looks like an attempt to hide bombs from possible monitoring of arms reductions.

The latest pressure being brought to bear by the Washington administration on local authorities for them to build more bomb shelters also looks like practical preparations for war. In the background of these and others militarist exercises the question arises as to Washington's priorities: What is at the top of the list? It is reported that a letter to the Kremlin is being written in the White House. A few rough copies have already been written. The President himself says that he is working persistently on a letter, and his spokesman stresses that the aim of the letter is to show that the United States is in a serious mood. Of course it would be proper for the Kremlin to treat this letter seriously, but reports by U.S. observers put one on the alert. They are discussing the dissonance inside the U.S. Administration for the umpteenth time.

Let us take one of the other topics relating to U.S. Soviet relations. What is to be done about nuclear weapons testing? The USSR has halted tests and has invited the United States to follow this good example, which, by the way, literally everyone is welcoming. In Moscow in particular, an international forum of scientists for the halting of nuclear tests took place, but the earth is still shuddering from the U.S. blasts. The unwillingness to stop this is sheltered by several far-fetched arguments and one of these -- the most marketable indeed -- the difficulty of monitoring bans, implies that one cannot trust Russians. In actual fact today's technology is sophisticated enough, you cannot fool it, and in order to show this and even more to improve it, Soviet and U.S. scientists have agreed to set up seismic stations on Soviet and U.S. territory and to jointly work on them.

The first station has already been set up on Soviet territory. This is sensational news that undermines the popular lie in the West that the Soviet side is against monitoring since it intends to cheat. Certainly when joint stations exist no doubts will remain about the possibility of cheating. On the other hand, the unwillingness of the Americans to stop will remain.

TASS REPORTS CRASH OF STEALTH AIRCRAFT

LD120946 Moscow TASS in English 0390 GMT 12 Jul 86

[TEXT] Paris July 12 TASS -- An Air Force plane crashed near the Vanderberg Air Force Base in California yesterday, the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY said. The crash caused heavy forest fires. The pilot of the aircraft died in the accident.

Yet representatives of the U.S. Air Force refuse to give details of the air crash referring to Pentagon's order. The aircraft, as experts say, was one of the prototypes of an "invisible" bomber. The place, where the top secret aircraft designed by the "Lockheed" firm crashed, has been cordoned off by security men of the U.S. Air Force and the police. Aircraft of all types have been banned from flying over that area. The CNN television corporation believes that the "F-19" aircraft, which crashed during a test flight, was of the "Stealth" planes, which are supposed to be "invisible" to enemy radars.

COMMENTATOR DEPLORES U.S. 'FABLES' ABOUT NICARAGUA

PM111809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin commentary: "Expensive Error"]

[TEXT] On 25 June, the U.S. House of Representatives approved by a small majority of 12 votes the granting of $100 million to the Somoza "contras," who are waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Pressure by the administration on Congress is nothing new in U.S. political life. But it is hard to recall the White House literally laying siege to the legislators with such stubborn ferocity and from so many different angles as in the last 3 months -- since the lower house of Congress rejected a similar administration initiative.

Wave after wave of slander against the Sandinist revolution has been stirred up by the Washington administration. More and more new fabrications have been added to the myth of "Soviet-Cuban interference"; they have even gone so far as announcing the construction of another Atlantic waterway to counterbalance the Panama Canal -- on Nicaraguan territory.

This mass of fables reached its culmination point a day before the voting in Congress: In a television appearance before the whole country President R. Reagan presented the small, peace-loving Republic of Nicaragua as a terrible threat to "U.S. national security" and its enemies -- surviving Somoza followers and other mercenary rabble -- as "freedom fighters."

The extra millions of U.S. dollars in the "contras'" hands will be transformed into weapons and combat equipment, which will lead to more murders of innocent Nicaraguans and more destruction and disaster.

Material provision was not the only thing the White House was counting when striving to secure concessions from the congressmen -- millions more flow to the counterrevolutionary rebels through private "donors" and via the multitude of invisible CIA channels. There are also hopes of gaining political profit from this -- hopes of striking yet another blow at the Contadora process which, as is well known, proposes an end to U.S. interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs, including its support of anti-Nicaraguan military forces.

With the aid of its wards in Central America, Washington has already succeeded in stopping approval of the "Peace Act" -- the agreement drawn up by the Contadora Group countries to promote a political settlement in the region. Now the U.S. Administration is thinking how to push them further along the road of armed anti-Nicaraguan adventures. It is no accident that the idea has now surfaced of reviving the virtually defunct "Central American Defense Council," within whose framework attempts are being made to form something akin to a military alliance (under the aegis of the Pentagon) directed against Nicaragua.

Instead of the peaceful dialogue the U.S Administration is being urged to take up by the Sandinist governement, which has agreed to sign the "peace act," Washington is pinning all its hopes on methods of force alone. It thereby -- and how many times now! -- appears to international public opinion as a country that has taken a course of criminal armed intervention against Nicaragua.

CIA REPORTEDLY MANAGING CONTRA ACTIVITIES

LD131647 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] New York, July 13 TASS -- The White House has given the Central Intelligence Agency the responsibility for managing the military operations by contra bandit formations waging the war against revolutionary Nicaragua, "THE NEW YORK TIMES" reports.

It is not by chance that in Washington they got down to the question of whom to assign the direction of the contras' bandit raids. Judging by "THE NEW YORK TIMES" report, preparations were launched there for escalating the armed conflict in Central America. It writes that the military operations will be expanded now that Congress released 100 million dollars for the contras. It quotes a pronouncement by a State Department official, from which it follows that the White House hopes to put together the divided contra gangs and increase their strength.

The representative of the foreign policy department said that it should be a whole army. "That is not a paramilitary operation. That's a military operation", he said.

To scale up the military aggression against Nicaragua, the CIA intends to use U.S. elite troops, the NBC television network has reported. The U.S. espionage agency also plans to supply its hirelings with aircraft, artillery pieces and missile launchers, NBC points out.

San Francisco, July 13 TASS -- Senator Alan Cranston told Vice President George Bush in a telegram that the U.S. Administration's aggressive actions against Nicaragua were fraught with dragging the United States into a war in Central America which would repeat the military venture in Southeast Asia. At first, the United States commits money, then details its military advisers, later places military operations under its control and, finally, sends in U.S. troops. This was how it began in Vietnam and the same takes place now in Central America, Cranston pointed out. The Senator denounced the U.S. Administration's decision to give the CIA virtually uncontrollable powers in waging the undeclared war against the Sandinist government.

REJECTION OF MIDEAST PROPOSAL CONFIRMS U.S. POLICY

LD111705 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- TASS analyst Grigoriy Vasiyev writes:

The United States rejected the USSR's proposal on setting up a preparatory committee with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council for convening an international conference on the Middle East. Bernard Kalb, U.S. State Department spokesman, said that the USA had always been doubtful of an international conference as a means of achieving peace in the Middle East.

In other words, Washington has again confirmed its obstructionist policy towards realistic and constructive plans for a Mid-East settlement. The idea of convening an international conference has been backed practically by all the Arab capitals. The overwhelming majority of Arab states resolutely rejected the U.S. Israeli scenario for a settlement based on the Camp David collusion. The Arab countries understand well that direct negotiations with the Israeli aggressor on which Washington and Tel Aviv, its "strategic ally", insist, mean in real fact a surrender and complete subordination to the imperialist-Zionist diktat.

Indicative is also the fact that these direct negotiations are planned to be conducted under conditions of the continued occupation of Arab lands by Israel and constant piratic inroads by Tel Aviv against its Arab neighbors.

It is self-evident that the U.S. policy in the Middle East which is fully pro-Israeli and is being implemented within the framework of the notorious doctrine of "non-globalism", does not conform in any way to the vital interests of Arab peoples and blocks the way to a really just and stable settlement. Adopting the course for fanning up tension and military ventures, Washington and Tel Aviv are fully responsible for the dangerous aftermaths which can be brought about by their reckless actions creating a real threat to universal peace and security of nations.

GERMAN MAGAZINE ON ALLEGED CIA ACTIVITIES IN FRG

LD111720 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 11 Jul 86

[TEST] Bonn July 11 TASS -- By TASS Correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy

GEHEIM magazine has published an article by a prominent West German political writer, Exposing the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's spying activities in his country.

Michael Opperskalski said trade unions, political parties and mass organizations are under the surveillance of the U.S. expionage agency which has its stations, operating under a variety of fronts, in 75 West German cities and localities.

Along with the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, which provides the cover for many spies posing as diplomats, an espionage outfit has been set up also in Frankfurt am Main.

The headquarters buildup of the former hitlerite concern I.G. Farbenindustrie there houses a sell-equipped "technical center" which gives all-round support to agents on intelligence missions in Western Europe, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Besides, it engages in forging documents. The passport and driving licence to the name of West German Markus Schneider, which were found in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979, for example, in fact were forgeries meant for American O'Keefe, a C.I.A. agent.

GEHEIM also named the U.S. consulate-generals in Hamburg, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt am Main, Stuttgart and Munich as the C.I.A.'s "regional centers" in West German territory.

It said the Munich station plays a special role in the spying ring. It maintains close cooperation with the federal intelligence service of West Germany and directs the subversive radio services Free Europe, Liberty and Free Afghanistan.

West Germany is full of electronic eavesdropping stations subordinate to the U.S. National Security Agency and closely cooperating with the C.I.A., the magazine said further. Their technical capabilities allow U.S. agents to listen in on practically any telephone call.

The C.I.A . also uses West German territory to conduct an undeclared war on the people and Government of Afghanistan. Afghan terrorists undergo training at secret C.I.A. bases which also send weapons and ammunition to Afghanistan.

VOSS RECEIVES CANADIAN SENATE SPEAKER

LD101423 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met on July 9 with Guy Charbonneau, speaker of the Senate of the Canadian Parliament.

It was pointed out during the conversation that contacts between representatives of the Soviet and the Canadian parliaments could favourably influence the development of Soviet-Canadian relations in many areas and contribute to strengthening mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

It was emphasised that in the conditions of unabating tension, the parliamentarians of all nations could and should promote stronger peace and international security.

Ivan Gladkiy, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Vernon George Turner, Canada's ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

The visitor had a conversation at the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology.

FURTHER REPORTS ON DPRK TREATY JUBILEE EVENTS

Kim Hwan Leaves Moscow

BM081310 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow -- A party and government delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] left Moscow on 6 July.

The delegation visited the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to attend the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Klyuyev, USSR minister; G.L. Medvedev, USSR first deputy minister; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy ministers; and other officials.

Kwon Hui-kyong, the DPRK's ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Before leaving the guests paid a visit to the exhibition of USSR national economic achievements.

IZVESTIYA Marks Jubilee

PM091555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by I. Loboda on the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK: "On a Sound Basis"]

[Text] The streets and squares of Pyongyang are amazingly colorful. The bright colors of the multistory blocks, scientific and sports centers, obelisks and monuments stand out against a background of green hills. Bridges across rivers and somewhere deep in the ground the rumbling of subway trains. It is hard to imagine that only 3 decades ago this capital, like many other cities in the Republic, lay in ruins. What great strength a people needs to overcome enormous difficulties and rapidly revive the country. The DPRK is now moving confidently ahead on the socialist path.

The successes of the new Korea are truly impressive. Products such as modern electronic equipment, robots, turbines, electric locomotives, precision metal-cutting machine tools, oceangoing ships, and so on give a picture of its industrial might. The country currently produces in 1 day considerably more than it produced in an entire year following liberation.

Even higher economic development targets are planned for the eighties. During the current decade gross industrial output will increase 3.1 times, 15 million metric tons of steel will be smelted, 120 million metric tons of coal will be extracted, and 20 million metric tons of cement and 7.5 million metric tons of fertilizers will be produced. It is planned to increase grain harvests to 15 million metric tons.

Looking back over the ground covered, the Korean press notes that one important factor contributing to the Republic's achievement of such big successes is the comprehensive assistance from the Soviet Union rendered in accordance with the provisions of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance whose 25th anniversary our peoples are currently celebrating. "The Soviet people," NODONG SINMUN, organ of the WPK Central Committee, wrote recently, "gave the Republic material and moral assistance in the difficult years. Today they are actively helping the DPRK to build socialism and they are backing its foreign policy course connected with the country's peaceful unification."

The celebrations taking place in connection with the Soviet-Korean treaty jubilee are a striking new manifestation of the traditional friendship between our peoples which has stood the test of time. With each passing year cooperation between our countries becomes deeper and more diverse. Regular contacts and meetings between our states' leaders have acquired great significance and exchange of information on domestic and international life has increased.

Our countries are acting together in the solution of such important modern problems as the struggle for international security and prevention of nuclear war. This is particularly topical at a time when the U.S. Administration is exacerbating world tension, whipping up the arms race, turning the Pacific Ocean into an arena for militarist preparations, and knocking together a "Washington-Tokyo-Seoul" axis. A buildup of military potential is taking place in an area near the borders of the DPRK, the USSR, and other socialist countries which is of a provocative nature.

The "Team Spirit-86" military exercises held at the beginning of the year by the armies of the Seoul regime and the United States were a kind of rehearsal for a "preventive war" against the DPRK. They involved 200,000 personnel, aircraft carriers, and strategic bombers. Military equipment and troop subunits were flown in from bases in the Pacific to supplement the 40,000 U.S. servicemen on permanent duty in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. Around 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea were brought to readiness status.

Faced with these aggressive preparations the DPRK has repeatedly demonstrated its will for peace and disarmament and has provided examples of a really constructive approach to the easing of tension in the region. It is consistently waging a struggle to accomplish the main national task -- to restore the country's unity and ensure its peaceful unification on democratic foundations without any outside interference.

The proposals made to Seoul also include replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement; elaborating a nonaggression declaration between North and South; developing trade and industrial cooperation; restoring railroad services across the demarcation line; organizing all types of links and so forth. The DPRK has urged the United States and South Korea to hold a meeting at the level of senior military leaders from the three countries which it suggested would examine questions pertaining to easing the explosive situation on the Korean peninsula.

The DPRK's recently published proposals on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone have a particular urgency. The DPRK has unilaterally announced its renunciation of the testing, production, importation, and deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory and the prohibition of their passage through the Republic's territory, airspace, and territorial waters. The DPRK Government has also urged the United States to stop bringing nuclear weapons into South Korea and effect the stage-by-stage reduction of all armaments there, and to renounce all plans for the use of nuclear weapons on the peninsula.

It would be hard to overestimate the significance of this new peace act. It is a manifestation of the sincere desire of the DPRK leadership and people to ease tension and strengthen peace in the Far East and in the world as a whole.

The Soviet Union supports the DPRK's constructive initiatives and expresses confidence that their implementation would contribute to the solution of many problems connected with improving the situation in the region. These initiatives and proposals are combined with the foreign policy of our country, which has put forward the idea of a comprehensive approach to the security problems in Asia. For its part, the DPRK welcomes the Soviet peace initiatives, seeing them as the only real way to curb the arms race and eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons.

Fraternal Soviet-Korean friendship was established during the struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism. It was sealed by the Soviet-Korean treaty. The course of further strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries reflects the desire and aspirations of the Soviet and DPRK peoples.

Yeltsin Greets So Yun-sok

PM140907 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the 25th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK, B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, sent a telegram of congratulations to So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and responsible secretary of Pyongyang City WPK Committee, which said:

On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, I cordially congratulate you, the capital city's WPK committee, and the working people of Pyongyang on the noteworthy date -- the 25th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

Muscovites, like all Soviet people, sincerely rejoice in the successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people over the years in all spheres of socialist building, and value highly the fruitful development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, our countries, and their capitals.

We wish you, the Pyongyang City WPK Committee, and the working people of the DPRK capital great successes in implementing the Sixth WPK Congress decisions and in the struggle for the peaceful, democratic unification of the country.

Military Representatives' Activities

PM111558 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 Single Edition p 3

[TASS special correspondent Captain 3d Class I. Anfertyev reports under general headline "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul -- Vice Marshal [as published] of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, member of the Central Committee Politburo Presidium and minister of the People's Armed Forces, and Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, received Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, and Lieutenant General of Aviation V.S. Bulankin, aviation commander of the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District. The Soviet military commanders head a detachment of warships and an Air Force aviation subunit, respectively, whose personnel is taking part in events devoted to the 25th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

A conversation took place, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Wonsan, 5 Jul -- The personnel of the detachment of Soviet warships, which is on an official friendly visit to this DPRK port, took part in a wreath-laying ceremony at the obelisk to Soviet servicemen who died during Korea's liberation from the Japanese invaders. A press conference was held on board the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk. The Soviet guests attended a performance at the local theater.

DPRK Leaders Call on Ship

PM091007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Captain 3d Class I. Anfertyev report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Wonsan, 8 Jul -- Vice Marshal O Chin-u, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Korean People's Army General Staff, Yi Un-mo, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the DPRK Navy, visited the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk. The guests were greeted by Adm V. Sidorov, commander of the Pacific Fleet, who is commanding the detachment of Soviet ships.

Adm V. Sidorov and a group of officers visited a naval base on the east coast of the DPRK.

On the evening of 8 July, at the end of the official friendly visit, the detachment of Soviet warships comprising the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, the large antisubmarine ship Admiral Spiridonov, the escort ship Ryanyy, and the tanker Argun left Wonsan port for home.

DPRK MILITARY HEAD SENDS NEW LETTERS ON TALKS

LD110906 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 TASS -- Vice Marshal O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent new letters to the South Korean defence minister and to General William Livesley, commander of the Joint American-South Korean Armed Forces, urging them to respond to the DPRK's proposal for talks between the military leaders of the three sides with a view to eliminating the threat of war and establishing military detente in the Korean peninsula.

The letter rejected as "unrealistic" the U.S. and South Korean proposal for discussing questions of military detente within the framework of the Military Commission on the Armistice in Korea and pointed to the absence of progress in the discussion of these issues at the commission.

O Chin-u called for preliminary contacts to prepare the talks with the other military officials in mid-July and proposed that they choose the date and venue for the contacts.

65TH ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION MARKED

Moscow Commemoration Reported

PM111516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Fraternal People's Holiday"]

[Text] Soviet people are sincerely pleased at the successes of the Mongolian working people, who have carried out historic socioeconomic transformations over the years of people's power. This was noted at a 9 July ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's revolution.

In the presidium were V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations. The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Societ headed by T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society's Central Council.

A report was delivered by pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR V.V. Gorbatko, chairman of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Societ Central Board, who noted that the Mongolian people have been able to effect the transition from medieval backwardness to socialism under the leadership of the MPRP, which has creatively applied the general natural laws governing the building of a new society to a concrete historical situation. The Mongolian working people are marking this important jubilee filled with a desire to translate the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress into reality.

It was emphasized that all-around Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is steadily expanding in virtually all spheres of the national economy. This is facilitated by the coordination of national economic plans, direct contacts between ministries and departments, and the establishment of friendly ties between the two countries' cities.

T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, said in his speech that the 1921 people's revolution which triumphed under the influence of Great October marked a turning point in the life of the Mongolian people, liberating them once and for all from social and national oppression. The Mongolian working people associate their achievements in socialist building and their future plans with their loyal friend -- the Soviet people.

The ambassador emphasized that Mongolia's working people ardently support the efforts of the USSR, which has put forward a number of most important peace initiatives aimed at relaxing international tension and eliminating the threat of nuclear war and mass destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century.

Greetings Message to Mongolia

LD101329 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have addressed a message of greeting to the mongolian leaders on the occasion of the national holiday -- the 65 anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

The message of greetings says that over the six and a half decades of the people's power, the Mongolian people guided by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party have translated into reality, in cooperation with the socialist nations, the Leninist idea of transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism. The dynamic growth of the productive forces, the steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the masses are the decisive tendencies in contemporary Mongolian People's Republic marching in the front ranks of the fighters for the cause of peace and socialism.

The strengthening of the ties between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the two countries accords with the vital interests of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, of ensuring security in Asia and all over the world, says the message of greetings.

Leaders Thanked for Greetings

LD101834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic, Jambyn Batmonh and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, have sent a telegram addressed to Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko and Ryzhkov, in which, on behalf of the Central Committee [as heard] the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and the country's Communists and working people, they have expressed profound gratitude to the whole of the fraternal Soviet people for the cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The telegram says in particular that on this day of the glorious anniversary of their revolution, Mongolian Communists and all the people note, with profound and heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people, that real socialism on Mongolian soil, the growing rates of economic and social development in Mongolia, the constantly increasing level of the working people's well-being, are the fruit of fraternal friendship and close fruitful cooperation with the great Soviet Union.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, Gurbadam, Mongolia's ambassador to the USSR, today gave a reception in Moscow. Comrades Vorotnikov, Biryukova, and other officials were present.

Sokolov Greets Yondon

PM111334 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Colonel General Comrade J. Yondon, Mongolian minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all Mongolian servicemen a fraternal greeting and cordial congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, rejoicing at fraternal Mongolia's successes achieved in socialist building during the years of people's power. They express firm determination to continue strengthening Soviet-Mongolian combat collaboration in the interest of peace and socialism.

I wish Mongolian People's Army personnel new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 19th MPRP Congress in further strengthening their socialist motherland's defense capability.

Communist Greetings

Marshall of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

AFGHANISTAN"S NAJIBULLAH CLOSES PARTY PLENUM

LD121226 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Kabul July 12 TASS -- The most important task of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government remains struggle against the forces of counter-revolution, for ensuring peace and security all over Afghanistan's territory, said Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. He addressed a closing speech to the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee held here.

Touching upon the results of the plenary meeting, Najibullah said that important and timely had been the election to the Central Committee of a large number of new members representing the country's provinces. The broadening of the Central Committee has been a new step on the way of democratising inter-party life and strengthening the party's quiding role.

The gneeral secretary of the party Central Committee touched upon questions pertaining to reorganizing the activity of the party, ministries and public organizations towards ensuring even greater effectiveness, strengthening ties with the mass of the people. The unity of party ranks is an important instrument in the party's hands, and therefore we must tirelessly work to preserve it.

'SCORES' OF DRA 'BANDITS' KILLED, ARMS SEIZED

LD130916 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0455 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Kabul, 13 Jul (TASS) -- The DRA's Armed Forces have conducted a successful operation in Herat Province, wiping out mercenary dushman bands sent into the territory of Afghanistan from abroad. Scores of bandits, including the leaders of 13 dushman groups were wiped out. A large amount of artillery and rocket armaments, large-caliber machine guns, and firearms were seized.

INDIA'S SHANKAR CITED ON MEETING WITH GORBACHEV

LD120931 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi July 12 TASS -- Members of the Parliamentary Advisory Committee of India's Ministry of External Affairs heard an account of Shiv Shankar, minister of external affairs and trade, of his recent working visit to the USSR and his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The conversation was very friendly, the minister said, and the full coincidence of the two sides' views of the question under consideration was confirmed.

DEATH OF VIETNAM CP'S LE DUAN CHRONICLED

Announcement Published

PM111039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Death of Le Duan"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jul -- An announcement has been published here by the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, the National Assembly, State Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Presidium, stating that Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement, died this morning at the age of 79 after a prolonged, serious illiness.

Le Duan was born in 1907 in Binh Tri Thien Province (central Vietnam). He joined the Communist Party in 1930. From 1939 he was a member of the VCP Central Committee Standing Committee, and from 1951 he was a member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. At the Third, Fourth, and Fifth VCP Congresses he was elected general secretary of the party Central Committee.

A 5-day period of mourning has been declared in the country because of Le Duan's death.

Shevardnadze Meets Foreign Minister

LD120648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0600 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jul (TASS) -- On 11 July a meeting was held between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPV Central and SRV minister of foreign affairs, who stopped over in Moscow.

Eduard Shevardnadze expressed deep condolences in connection with the death of Le Duan, general secfetary of the CPV Central Committee, outstanding leader of the Vietnamese people, comrade-in-arms of Ho Chin Minh, great friend of the Soviet Union, and eminent figure in the international communist, workers, and national-liberation movement.

Some issues of mutual interest were also discussed. The ministers expressed satisfaction at the high level of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. It was noted that friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is of great benefit to the peoples of the two countries and is an important factor in the strengthening of the entire socialist community. Both sides stressed their determination to deep cooperation in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to consolidate peace in general security, including the Asian-Pacific region.

The conversation took place in a spirit of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

AUCCTU Sends Condolences

OW131526 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The AUCCTU has sent a message of condolences to the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU]. The message says: The Soviet trade unions, working class, collective peasants, intellectuals, and people have learned with boundless sorrow of the death of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee.

A well known activist of the international communist and workers movement, a tireless fighter for peace and socialism, and a great friend of the Soviet Union, Comrade Le Duan dedicated all of his glorious life to devotedly serving the laboring people's interests; to the consolidation of Vietnam's economic potential, independence, and international prestige; and to the development of the overall cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the basis of the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In sharing sorrow over this great loss with the VCTU, may all of our Soviet working people express confidence that the Vietnamese workers and government employees, under CPV leadership, will socre new achievements in socialist construction and will continue, together with the Soviet trade unions, to positively contribute to consolidating the unshakable fraternal friendship between our two peoples, the solidarity of the socialist community, and the peace and security in the Asian-Pacific area and the rest of the world.

Ryzhkov-led Delegation to SRV

LD121317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A USSR party and government delegation headed by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov left Moscow today for Hanoi to attend the funeral ceremonies for Comrade Le Duan. The delegation includes Comrade Dobrynin; Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister; and Smirnovskiy, deputy head of a department in the CPSU Central Committee. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Aliyev, Zaykov, Yakovlev and other officials.

Ryzhkov Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

LD131323 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1232 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Hanoi, 13 July (TASS) -- A USSR party and government delegation, headed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here today. It is to take part in ceremonies connected with the funeral of the late Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

In Hanoi, the delegation was met by Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Commitee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; and other leading officials.

A brief friendly conversation took place between the members of the delegation and the Vietnamese leaders. [passage omitted]

Mourning in Vietnam Summarized

ID130923 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi July 13 TASS -- The Vietnamese people are bidding farewell to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and a notable leader of the international communist, working-class and national liberation movement. The Place of Assemblies in Hanoi, where Le Duan is lying in state, is bedecked in mourning colours. The delegations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, the presidium of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Vietnam, political and public organizations, the Armed Forces, and also veterans of the party and the revolutionary movement are paying a tribute of respect to Le Duan.

TRUONG CHINH ELECTED SRV CP HEAD 14 JULY

LD140818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0803 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Jul (TASS) -- SRV State Council Chairman Truong Chinh has been elected CPV Central Committee general secretary at an extraordinary CPV Central Committee plenum which took place today.

OW131600 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee for Supporting Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, a delegation of representatives of the Vietnamese people of various strata, headed by writer To Hoai, deputy of the Vietnamese National Assembly and vice chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian People, visited the Soviet Union 2-11 July.

At the meeting with representatives of the Soviet people of all social classes in Moscow and Leningrad, the delegation showed its special concern over intensifying the efforts of the democratic public of Asian countries in the struggle to promote relations of good neighborliness and cooperation among the peoples in the Asia-Pacific area.

The Vietnamese delegation expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union for their consistent support and impartial assistance in implementing task of building socialism in Vietnam.

FURTHER ON AUCCTU DELEGATION'S BULGARIA VISIT

PM111453 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Jul 86 p 3

[Own correspondent B. Leonov report: "Unity of Actions. Soviet Trade Union Delegation's Visit to Bulgaria"]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul -- Talks between a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and leaders of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions have ended in Sovia. USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria L.I. Grekov took part in the conversation.

S.A. Shalayev warmly thanked the Bulgarian comrades for the opportunity to gain detailed and extensive knowledge of the work of Bulgarian trade unions and labor collectives in the Bulgarian People's Republic for the successful implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions. The head of the Soviet trade union delegation noted the valuable nature of the experience in work by Bulgarian trade union organizations and labor collectives under the new conditions of economic management, and the importance of the Bulgarian trade unions' quest for new forms and methods of their activity in line with modern demands.

Emphasis was placed on the need to further expand and deepen cooperation between the trade unions of both countries, the reciprocal exchange of advanced experience, and the introduction of this experience. Particular attention will be given to the work of trade union organizations in joint Soviet-Bulgarian collectives, enterprises, and associations implementing direct ties, and to the development of international socialist competition. All this will help to successfully perform the tasks facing the peoples of the fraternal countries and to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress.

AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov, A.V. Nepein, chairman of the Komi ASSR Oblast Trade Union Council; and Hero of Sovialist Labor A.I. Petrovicheva, foreman at Moscow's "Dinamo" Electrical Machine Building Plant -- members of the Soviet trade union delegation -- spoke about the importance of the experience of Bulgarian trade union organizations in the improvement of labor organization and in explanatory and organizational work in connection with the transition of labor collectives to the new conditions of economic management.

Petur Dyulgerov, cnadidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, noted in his speech that meetings like this one offer an opportunity to reaffirm that the course pursued by the fraternal parties' congresses and serve the interests of the working people and the peoples of our countries. The experience of Soviet trade unions is particularly valuable for Bulgarian trade unions, and the study and application of this experience help to ensure that the activity of Bulgarian trade unions is more fully in accord wiht the demands of the time.

P. Dyulgerov emphasized the importance of the further development and deepening of Bulgarian-Soviet trade union cooperation, the enhancement of its efficiency, and its enrichment with new content in line with the restructuring that is underway in our countries.

S.A. Shalayev and P. Dyulgerov signed an "Agreement Between the AUCCTU and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions on the Further Development of Cooperation and the Rapprochement of Trade Unions in the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic." A communique on the official friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic by the USSR trade union delegation was adopted.

On behalf of Soviet trade unions S.A. Shalayev presented the leadership of Bulgarian trade unions with a painting depicting the Kremlin in Moscow.

Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev. USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria L.I. Grekov attended this meeting.

Later the delegation laid wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and the Soviet Army Monument.

The Soviet trade union delegation gave a press conference for Bulgarian journalists and correspondents from other countries accredited in Bulgaria. Petur Dyulgerov, and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, took part in it.

AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev told journalists about the Soviet trade union's delegation's visit to Bulgaria, about the tasks being accomplished by Soviet trade unions in connection with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, and about the further improvement of Soviet-Bulgarian trade union cooperation at all levels.

S.A. Shalayev and P. Dyulgerov answered journalists' questions.

In the evening the Soviet trade union delegation flew to Stara Zagora.

BULGARIAN COOPERATION TALKS HELD 8-10 JULY

LD101432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The 30th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow from 8 to 10 July. There was discussion on the course of the implementation of the long-term program for the development of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period to the year 2000 which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov signed on 7 June 1985, and specific measures were approved for the further broadening and deepening of production and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. Particular attention was paid to the development of direct cooperation links.

Ryzhkov Meets Lukanov

PM101428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Conversation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 8 July N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received in the Kremlin A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow in connection with a session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on questions of future cooperation between the two fraternal countries in key areas of socialist economic integration in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th BCP Congress.

Both sides paid special attention to the deepening of mutual cooperation ties and the broader utilization of promising new forms of cooperation -- strengthening of direct links between industrial enterprises and scientific research organizations, improvement of the activity of joint enterprises, and widespread application of the experience accumulated in this area.

A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR's permanent CEMA representative, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Arkhipov, Lukanov Confer

PM111441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Relations Expanding"]

[Text] On 9 July a talk was held between I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A. Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow in connection with the session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and the further development and deepening of production sharing and specialization between the USSR and the Bulgaria were discussed.

CPSU'S YAKOVLEV MEETS ROMANIA'S ENACHE IN MOSCOW

LD111055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] P. Enache, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, was in Moscow 7-10 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He had talks at CPSU Central Committee sections and Moscow CPSU Gorkom and visited the Central Museum of V.I. Lenin, the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of the Central Regions of the RSFSR's non-Chernozem Zone, and a number of other organizations.

A meeting took place with A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the talk, which took place in warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of the state and development of CPSU-RCP ties in ideological work were discussed.

A plan for ideological cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP for 1986-1987 was agreed and signed, defining the main directions of this activity. Provision is made for the mutual exchange of information on topical questions of socialist buidling and the forms and methods of party propaganda, as well as cooperation in the study and discussion of topical theoretical questions.

[Paragraph continues] An accord was reached on reciprocal coverage by the mass media of the traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Romania, the two countries' peoples, and the CPSU and the RCP in all spheres and their collaboration in the international arena.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversations.

PRAGUE DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, MEETS YELTSIN

PM111413 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Prague"]

[Text] A Prague CPCZ City Committee delegation headed by A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of Prague CPCZ City Committee, was in Moscow 30 June at the invitation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The delegation comprised K. Beranek, second secretary of Prague CPCZ City Committee, and J. Hlavec, secretary of the party city committee.

The guests from Prague were met at Sheremetyevo Airport by V.G. Zakharov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, senior party gorkom officials, and staffers from the CSSR Embassy in the USSR.

In the morning the delegation lead wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Monument on October Square. The Czechoslovak comrades then visited the Moscow Main Administration for Subway Construction, where they familiarized themselves with the prospects for building and developing the city's subway system, and looked around the "Prazhskaya" subway station.

The same day B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, met with the Prague CPCZ City Committee delegation. There was a friendly talk during which questions of further strengthening of cooperation between the party organizations of the two fraternal countries' capitals was discussed. B.N. Yeltsin briefed the guests on the activity of the Moscow City party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

I.D. Pisarev, secretary of the party gorkom, took part in the talk.

M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, attended the meeting.

The same day the guests from Prague left for home. The delegation was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, I.D. Pisarev, secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and senior party gorkom officials. M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was also among the send-off party.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENTARY ON MITTERRAND VISIT

Visits Zvezdnyy Gorodok

PM111023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "USSR:France: Orbits of Cooperation"]

[Text] Zvezdnyy Gorodok, 10 Jul -- French President Francois Mitterrand and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Zvezdnyy Gorodok yesterday.

A few minutes before their arrival, at the entrance to the main training block of our star academy, where the state flags of the USSR and France were raised, cosmonauts and engineers from the Training Center assembled. Among the close-knit circle of space brothers we see French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien. He arrived in Zvezdnyy 2 days ago with three French airmen who are candidates for the forthcoming second Soviet-French flight, and now he tells us joyfully of the enthusiasm generated among specialists at the French National Center for Space Research by the decision to train cosmonauts from the two countries for a new expedition.

The reliability of the Soviet-French space link has passed the test of two decades. The cooperation between the two countries' scientists and specialists in this sphere began exactly 20 years ago, and has become one of the main avenues of joint research. Soviet satellites, manned craft, and orbital and interplanetary stations have been made available to French scientists for them to carry out unique astrophysical, geophysical, and technological experiments. A major scientific research program was carried out 4 years ago during the first Soviet-French manned expedition. Scientists and specialists from the two countries are still processing the unique results obtained in the spring of this year in the course of the international expedition by two Soviet Vega stations to meet Halley's Comet.

At the entrance to the main training block of the Cosmonaut Training Center, F. Mitterrand and M.S. Gorbachev were welcomed cordially by scientists and specialists of the Training Center and cosmonauts. The French and Soviet leaders and their wives were presented with bouquets of roses.

Seeing Jean-Loup Chretien among the cosmonauts and hearing his greeting in Russian, M.S. Gorbachev said:

"I am pleased to meet France's first cosmonaut, and I notice you speak Russian practically without an accent."

Jean-Loup Chretien: The Russian language is a hard nut to crack, but I had the help of some fine Soviet specialists.

M.S. Gorbachev: Mr Mitterrand, I think you will find it interesting and pleasant to spend some time in Zvezdnyy Gorodok.

F. Mitterrand: Yes, it is really interesting here.

The president then introduces to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee one of France's leading specialists in the sphere of space science and technology.

M.S. Gorbachev: In this sphere, the scientists and engineers of the USSR and France cooperate well.

F. Mitterrand: And although they have not been in space, they understand it.

M.S. Gorbachev: And the most convincing example of that is the unique experiment of the encounter with Halley's Comet, the details of which Academian Sagdeyev recounted to me.

F. Mitterrand: Incidentally, he is in Toulouse at the moment.

M.S. Gorbachev: You see...

The Soviet and French leaders were told about the organization of crews' training for flights. In the main training block they examined orbital station simulators. On one of the simulators, which stretches almost the entire length of the room, is the word: "Mir". This is a third-generation orbital station, cosmonaut training leader V.A. Shatalov explained. Equipped with six linkup joints, it makes it possible to set up intricate complexes in orbit.

M.S. Gorbachev drew the president's attention to the fact that specialized modules as big as the station itself can dock with the "Mir" station.

V.A. Shatalov: This opens up good prospects for international cooperation in space. Each module can carry a large volume of scientific apparatus prepared by scientists from various countries. It is also important that such stations can operate in orbit for a long time and ensure the practically permanent presence of crews on board.

The next site visited was the pool. Here, preparing for flight, cosmonauts practise the most difficult elements of the program -- working in open space. Behind the transparent walls of the pool, under the water, is a life-size mockup of an orbital station. A group of scientists in spacesuits demonstrate the methods of work outside the station.

M.S. Gorbachev: And is the effect achieved?

V.A. Shatalov: It is practically identical. True, we also have a flying laboratory for training, but the most realistic conditions are created in the pool.

F. Mitterrand and M.S. Gorbachev went to the central square and laid flowers on the pediment of the monument to Yu.A. Gagarin.

Then they emerged onto the wide avenue leading to the Culture Palace. Hundreds of residents of the city greeted them with warm applause. Here in Zvezdnyy, wherever you turn you meet a cosmonaut, designer, or scientist. And their families, of course. F. Mitterrand and M.S. Gorbachev stopped near Valentina Gagarina and the wives of other cosmonauts.

M.S. Gorbachev: We greet you cordially. Your men are courageous folk, but your women doubly so.

The working day in Zvezdnyy Gorodok was in full swing. Therefore there are particularly large numbers of women in the steets at this hour. Addressing them, M.S. Gorbachev said:

"During these days the French president and I have had very important talks, and do you know what we think: We think, above all, that there should be peace on earth and in space. That is our common opinion."

Voices: That is the people's opinion, the desire of all the people. We need peace. Thank you for coming. Warm greetings to the French people.

F. Mitterrand: I also am glad to meet you.

Voices: Mr President, you must trust the Soviet people. We are true friends, we know how to value friendship.

F. Mitterrand and M.S. Gorbachev inspected the exhibition in the Zvezdnyy Gorodok museum, visited the Yu.A. Gagarin memorial room, and wrote in the visitors' book.

Zvezdnyy Gorodok, M.S. Gorbachev wrote, has become the symbol of Soviet cosmonautics, the embodiment of mankind's feats and the supreme achievements of technical thought. Cosmonautics has pushed back the boundaries of knowledge. People have gained a better view of their beautiful shared home and are able to understand fully how beautiful it is to live in and how small and vulnerable it is to wars. We believe in mankind's future. But, for this, it is necessary for space to remain peaceful and for every step toward the start to yield good, and we are glad that the capital of joint useful deeds by the USSR and France in this sphere is swelling, something which should be well served by the forthcoming prolonged Soviet-French space expedition. Successful new launches and happy homecomings to the space workers! Taking the baton from Yuriy Gagarin, with your heroism, boldness, and skill you help to uncover the mysteries of the earth and the universe, augment the gains of human intelligence, and service the great goal -- the unity of the planet's people.

A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on F. Mitterrand's official visit to the USSR took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center.

PRAVDA Reports Send-off

PM110909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Official Visit Ends"]

[Text] The official visit to our country by French President Francois Mitterrand has ended.

A send-off ceremony was held in the Georgiyevskiy Hall in the Great Kremlin Palace in the morning of 10 July. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife wished F. Mitterrand and his wife bon voyage.

Before leaving for home, the head of the friendly state and his wife visited the L.N. Tolstoy estate museum near Tula.

Foreign Press Cited on Visit

PM111135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Roundup of PRAVDA own correspondents' and TASS reports for 10 July: ,"Doing Everything To Strengthen Peace"]

[Excerpts] The conclusion of the Soviet-French summit talks in Moscow is at the center of the foreign media's attention. [paragraph continues]

Commenting on the results of the talks and conversations between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and French President F. Mitterrand, the world press points out that, as was stressed forcefully in Moscow, the USSR's general principle in international affairs is to do everyting to strengthen peace and stop the arms race. The press, television, and radio and prominent public figures note that the cooperation between the USSR and France facilitates the possibility of restoring international relations to the healthy direction requried by the new political thinking. Running right through the foreign reactions is the idea that the intensive, productive Moscow-Paris political dialogue has great, irreplaceable potential for positive influence on the entire course of European and international relations.

Paris -- Very great significance was attached in Moscow to the Soviet-French talks, in the course of which questions of disarmament at both European and world levels were examined. This is indicated by the very friendly reception accorded to the French president in the USSR capital, LE MONDE stresses. The newspaper reports that F. Mitterrand, characterizing his conversations with M.S. Gorbachev, described them as "very interesting, very useful." In view of LIBERATION, the present Soviet-French summit meeting will give considerable impetus to the resolution of a number of international questions, including those concerning arms reduction.

Noting that the talks and conversations took place in an atmosphere of goodwill, mutual understanding, and high responsibility and were of a constructive and sincere nature, L'HUMANITE writes: The USSR proposes to France new forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, including the use of industrial cooperation and the organization of joint production facilities; the possibilities for cooperation in the sphere of the computerization of education, joint space research, and nuclear energy were also discussed. A TF-1 television program relaying a report on the visit by M.S. Gorbachev and F. Mitterrand to Zvezdnyy Gorodok noted that Soviet-French cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space has good prospects.

Broad strata of the French-public followed the talks in Moscow with exceptional attention and hope, (Daniel Sirera), secretary of the national council of the French peace movement, stated. France and the USSR have every opportunity to further develop all-around cooperation, regardless of the different political systems in our countries: This would help to deepen mutual understanding and promote the cause of detente in Europe and thoughout the world and the attainment of genera' disarmament. [passage omitted]

Washington -- As THE WASHINGTON POST notes, the talks between the Soviet and French leaders will promote progress in the two countries' relations. AP reports: The USSR and France stated that the accords that hold back the arms race and its spread to other spheres must not be broken. It is noteworthy, the agency points out, that the French president has repeatedly stated his opposition to space militarization plans. Both the Soviet side and the French side emphaized the need for cooperation between the two states and clearly stated their desire to extend political dialogue and develop economic and cultural ties. [passage omitted]

Relations Assessed

LD120610 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 11 Jul 86

[TASS reporter Boris Tumanov and station correspondent Tatyana Rodenko commentary on President Mitterrand's visit to the USSR 7-10 July]

[Excerpts] [Rodenko] Well, Boris, we have had some time to analyze the results of the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to the Soviet Union, and today we can talk about it.

I think that the sensation-seekers were a bit disappointed by the results of this visit.

[Tumanov] You see, Tanya, that depends on what kind of sensation we are talking about in this particular case. There are people who thought that this visit by the French president to the Soviet Union would be routine and formal in nature. There are others who thought and expected very spectacular results that were supposed to end with the signing of a few agreements [words indistinct]. I think the two interlocuters -- Mr Gorbachev and Mr Francois Mitterrand -- succeeded during their talks in creating an atmosphere which was described by official Elysee representative Michele Gendreau-Massaloux as extremely open. [passage omitted]

[Tumanov] I think it was probably the first occasion in a long time when two leaders, Western and Soviet, have talked to each other not only with complete frankness but also in complete trust. Since we are living in a period where there is a noticeable lack of mutual trust and understanding, I think that the French president's enthusiasm about the warm, open and [word indistinct] nature of his talks with the CPSU general secretary is the most important result of this visit. [passage omitted] [passage indistinct]

[Tumanov] I think that the improvement in the political climate of Franco-Soviet relations cannot fail to influence relations between East and West. You talked about Europe; this is a very important aspect of this visit, and I would like to give it its proper value. [passage indistinct] During the official dinner the Soviet side held in honor of the French side both leaders' speeches were marked by a stress on European topics. [passage omitted] Since Europe has always, alas, traditionally been a military theater -- it was the continent that gave rise to two devastating wars -- we must not allow this continent to become the source of a third world war. That is why they talked to each other as Europeans, as neighbors. President Mitterrand restated, in fact, his historic vision, his geographical vision, and, one might say, his political vision of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, not because he is making a concession to the Soviet Union, but because, in my opinion, he is fully aware of the danger that threatens all of us if we carry on [words indistinct] in our ideological and political cliches and, one might say, in the prejudices that have arisen since the Second World War.

[Rodenko] Yes, and that is why both sides attached special significance to the completion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament.

[Tumanov] And this, Tanya, is the practical expression of the European concern of the two leaders. The most important thing, I believe -- and something that can be considered an encouraging result -- is the fact that both countries are fully aware of the absolute necessity to bring this Stockholm conference to a successful conclusion, so that it can serve as a basis for other conferences -- that is, the one in Vienna, which may constitute progress in the area of establishing mutual trust and understanding between the two opposing camps in Europe.

[Rodenko] We have stressed European issues, but nonetheless questions of bilateral relations in various fields, -- economy, science, -- were not inconsiderable, either.

[Tumanov] If I did not talk about the bilateral aspect of the visit at the start, it is not because I think it is not important, but because here is where things have become almost routine. [passage omitted] But once again I come back to this, and I want to emphasize it: Francois Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union, his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, have been extremely useful for mutual understanding, trust, and the future of all of us.

Talks Reviewed

LD131450 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow last week between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev and the President of France Francois Mitterrand, during the latter's official visit to the Soviet Union.

The talks covered a wide range of issues. As should have been expected, much attention was devoted to bilateral realtions whose development over the past 2 decades has proved to be fruitful in the political, economic and cultural spheres. What is important the two sides do not intend to stop at what has been achieved, but seek to promote and improve their contacts further. The Soviet and French leaders stressed the need for energetic efforts on both sides in order to give their economic links a fresh impetus and find solutions to the problems on hand. This applies specifically to the search for new forms of contact, including industrial cooperation and the setting up of joint productions.

When international problems were discussed special attention was drawn to the need for the Soviet-French dialogue to be continued and intensified now that relations on the world scene stood at their complicated turning point. In this context of special importance is the Soviet and French clearcut stand in favor of talks for an end to the arms race, for disarmament and the easing of tension. The two sides agreed that there should be no violations of accords that limit the arms race and prevent its spread to new spheres, but it was noted at the same time that while their approach to this matter might basically be the same the existence of a number of concrete differences could not be ruled out. The specific statement is very important in as much as it shows that differing views on this or that issue by no means obstruct an effective search for principally common grounds.

Speaking in the course of President Mitterrand's visit Mikhail Gorbachev said the Soviet Union was firm in its determination to do everything necessary to again make the Soviet-French dialogue a generator of sound ideas in world politics.

During the talks the leaders of the two countries pointed out that cooperation between the Soviet Union and France made it easier to direct international relations into a healthier channel provided there was a new way of thinking, understanding of the interdependence of nations in the modern age and regard for the interests of each.

When European problems were considered it was noted that Europe could play an innovatory positive role in the course of world events. The Soviet Union and France, acting jointly or alongside each other, could do much in the interests of the entire continent. On the whole, as the report at the end of the talks says, their results had confirmed that a concise and productive political dialogue between such states as the Soviet Union and France has a major and irreplaceable potential for exerting a positive influence on the entire course of European and international relations.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party at its meeting on Friday noted that at the present turning point in European and world affairs a political dialogue at the highest level between the Soviet Union and France acquires still greater significance as a factor promoting a better international situation, building up confidence between nations, stimulating moves to improve the situation on the European Continent and bringing closer a system of international security.

Gerasimov Commentary

LD131946 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Last week President Francois Mitterrand of France visited our country. To assess the significance of the visit at its true worth, one should take a look at it from the perspective of the past, the present, and the future.

From the past perspective, our country and France are bound by long-standing traditions of active relations. For example, one can speak of a certain attraction our countries have in the cultural field. The present visit by the distinguished French guest adds to the groundwork of history, and this includes recent history, inasmuch as it was the Soviet Union and France who began the process of detente together.

From the present perspective, the visit was important to determine positions and tasks for the current moment, which is not just a current one, but rather a crucial one, inasmuch as the question of "Whither the World" is being solved: toward a development of political dialogue or towards an exacerbation of military confrontation. And here the significance of the Soviet-French meeting from the viewpoint of the future becomes obvious, as well as from the viewpoint of the solution of the main task: an end to the arms race. If the Soviet Union and France act jointly, or in parallel, at least, to halt this race, to turn it back, then everybody will feel better in this world. The Soviet Union and France feel that it is important not to wreck the existing accords, which to a certain extent impede the arms race. First of all, what I have in mind is the ABM Treaty; there is also SALT II -- it places quantitative limits on nuclear arsenals. It is also important not to spread the arms race to other spheres, i.e. space. Here the Soviet Union and France agree. We do have differences; as the French president said, France has not stepped off its square on the international chessboard. But the Soviet side had not been reckoning on this, and, as Francois Mitterrand added, the game can be played in different ways; and in Moscow, on the search for paths to peace, our countries found this common language.

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON NATIONAL DAY

LD131309 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent sincere congratulations and best wishes to Francois Mitterrand, president of the French republic, and the friendly people of France on the occasion of the national holiday of the country, the fall of the Bastille.

The recent fruiful Soviet-French talks in Moscow, the message of congratulations says, have demonstrated anew that dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France are acquiring at this crucial juncture an even greater importance as a factor of improving the international situation, accelerating detente, advancing the European process and strengthening European and world security.

REPORTAGE ON VIKTOR KARPOV'S VISIT TO FRG

For Hamburg DPA reportage on the activities of Viktor Karpov, chief negotiator at the Geneva arms talks, in Bonn, including his meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his press conference, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 8 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S.-SPANISH TALKS ON MILITARY BASES CITED

Talks Begin

LD101130 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid July 10 TASS -- Spanish-American talks on reducing American military presence in the territory of Spain began here today.

Under the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which was signed in 1976 and which expires in 1987 Washington has in Spain three air bases and one naval base. These are being actively used by the American military as transshipment points for arms and military equipment sent to "hot spots" around the world. As the newspaper "EL PAIS" says, the talks have started against a background of serious differences over a number of basic issues.

Chernyshev Report

PM111525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Chernyshev report: "Different Languages"]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Jul -- The latest round of talks between Spain and the United States on reducing the American troops stationed at military bases in Spain began here today.

According to press reports, Madrid is insisting that American personnel be almost entirely withdrawn from two air bases -- at Zaragoza and Torrejon de Ardoz. Under the plan submitted by the Spanish delegation, five refueling planes and all U.S. training machines would be removed from the Zaragoza base. Spain pledges to make the base, which is the largest training center for the U.S. Air Force in Europe, available for training flights by pilots of NATO countries, including American pilots. But it is opposed to a permanent presence of foreign troops in Zaragoza and also demands the withdrawal of all 79 American fighter planes from Torrejon de Ardoz. Madrid offers to allow Washington to leave a small group of servicement at the base to service aircraft flying between the United States and its military bases in Europe.

As for the two other U.S. sites in Spain -- the Moron air base (Seville province) and the Rota naval base (Cadiz province), no substantial changes are envisaged.

Unlike Madrid, which regards the present meetings as a continuation of talks on reducing the American presence in Spain, Washington regards it as a discussion of individual points in the bilateral treaty which expires in 1988. The United States is doing all it can to avoid talking about any concrete steps leading to a reduction in its forces in Spain, and tries to confine matters to an extension of the treaty, which would consolidate its presence even after 1988. "The delegations are speaking different languages, literally and metaphorically" -- that is how the Madrid press assesses the sides' positions.

First Round Ends

LD111323 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid July 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Muravev reports:

The first round of the Spanish-U.S. negotiations on cutting U.S. military presence in Spain has ended here. The Spanish side raised the question of a real reduction of U.S. military presence.

Despite Washington's unwillingness to make any substantial concessions, Spain succeeded in including in the final communique a provision binding the USA to cut by 10 per cent its military contingent at the U.S. air base in Torrejon de Adfoz (near Madrid) numbering 4,500 men.

The communique on the results of the negotiations points out that a reduction in U.S. military presence in Spain will be based on the principle of shouldering by the Spanish Armed Forces some functions and tasks performed at present by U.S. troops in Spain. The general level of defence of the two countries and their allies will remain unchanged.

Results Noted

LD132144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Station commentary read by international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev]

[Text] The Madrid press is paying a lot of attention to the talks with the United States on the issue of reducing the U.S. military presence on Spanish soil which have just ended, emphasizing their strained nature. Here is Mayak's commentary; at the microphone is international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev:

I would like to start by recalling the fact that a reduction in the number of U.S. military bases and U.S. military personnel deployed on Spanish territory was one of the conditions sine qua non of Spain remaining a member of NATO at the referendum that was recently conducted. It was because of this promise by the Spanish Government -- to curb the military ties with the United States -- that some of the Spnaish voters gave their consent for the country's participation in NATO.

In one of his latest interviews, Felipe Gonzales, head of the Spanish Government, has admitted that the U.S. military presence in the country causes a wide feeling of displeasure among rank-and-file Spaniards. At present, as the poll is over numerous leftist parties and organizations as well as democratic public circles speak in favor of the complete withdrawal of U.S. military personnel from the country, the elimination of the U.S. military bases, and the suspension of the U.S.-Spanish treaty on military cooperation. The Spanish Government cannot fail to take this consensus into account.

The United States, on the other hand, would like to see the whole matter drawn into the discussions to gain time until the Spanish public more or less cools down and then to leave everything just the way it is. In the case of an emergency -- the United States hints -- their possible concessions would have to be matched by an increase in Spanish military spending that even as it stands is a great burden on the Spanish economy. The present meeting in Madrid offered a good opportunity for observing the confrontation between the conflicting lines pursued by the two countries. The U.S. delegation, as noted by the Madrid daily EL PAIS, was trying by all means to divert discussion from the subject.

In spite of Washington's apparent reluctance to make any considerable concessions to Madrid, the Spanish delegation managed to make the United States promise to reduce its contingent at the U.S. Air Force base in Torrejon by 10 percent -- approximately 450 people -- and to replace them with predominantly Spanish civilians. But Spain found itself forced to agree to combine the talks on reducing the U.S. military presence with negotiations on extending the validity of the U.S. Spanish military treaty, which naturally will make Spain's position difficult in the future. It was decided to hold another round of talks next October in Washington. According to predictions by Spanish political observers, they promise to be exceptionally difficult and lengthy. This can hardly be argued.

OFFICIAL CLAIMS U.S. NUCLEAR BASES IN BELGIUM

LD111033 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels July 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

What has been scrupulously concealed for the last 20 years ceased to be a secret: U.S. nuclear weapons are sited at the Belgian airforce base in Klein Brogel. Francois-Xavier de Donnea, Belgian minister of national defence, publicly admitted in the Chamber of Representatives on Thursday that one flight of F-16 fighter-bombers based at Klein Brogel performs a nuclear task assigned to Belgium by the NATO bloc.

BELGA news agency points out that this statement by the minister has but convinced the residents of limburg Province that nuclear bombs were deployed near them, that they live in close quarters to the dangerous "nuclear landmine". According to the local press, these deadly weapons are under U.S. control, remain its property and are guarded exclusively by American soldiers stationed in Belgium.

According to "AGALEV" [Ecologist Party], a Flemish environmental party, the Belgian Airforce is entrusted with keeping and servicing these nuclear weapons and discharging the duties of their "carrier". Three F-16 aircraft equipped with nuclear bombs are maintained on a round- the-clock state of combat readiness at Klein Brogel. They are piloted and serviced by Belgian servicemen.

A special unit of the U.S. troops is on permanent duty at the base. It services a huge radar of the "troposcutter" type involved in the fulfillment by Belgium of its "nuclear mission".

So, it has been officially established that the small territory of Belgium is the site of not one, as was recently considered, but two bases with U.S. nuclear weapons: in Klein Brogel, in the north of the country near Holland, and in Florennes, in the south not far from the border with France, where 16 U.S. cruise missiles were deployed in March 1985.

In view of the admission made by Minister de Donnea, the Belgian press points out that the issue of the use of the nuclear weapons installed on Belgian soil is solved not in Brussels but in Washington. According to "AGALEV", this runs counter to the provisions of the Belgian Constitution and converts the country into the United States' nuclear hostage.

MOROCCAN'S DEATH BY CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT DENIED

LD121504 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Sizov writes:

The Association of Moroccan Students in the Soviet Union, numbering several hundred people, is in mourning these days. Their compatriot, the 22-year-old Samir Tchich, who studied at Kiev State University, died after a prolonged illness. On Thursday the body was flown from Moscow to Casablanca accompanied by a brother of the deceased. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education sent a note to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco in the USSR with condolences upon Samir Tchich's death.

Chief of the ministry's board for the studies of foreign students, Aleksey Golubev, told the commentator that the medical examination held in the presence of a representative of the Moroccon association, staff physician of the Kiev Medical institute Boubel Omar, established that the death had been caused by cerebal hemorrhage and acute leukosis, as well as by double focal pheumonia. A copy of the statement on the post-mortem examination was sent to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco.

It would seem nothing could be added to this funeral report. But correspondents of Western news agencies -- REUTERS AND AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE think different. Absolutely groundlessly and irresponsibly they link the death to the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. By their logic, there can be no other reasons for mortality. They are not interested about the conclusions of officials and medics. And it is a pity. They could be reminded once more of the opinion of corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Andrey Vorobyov, who, together with the American scientist, Dr Robert Gale, took part in treating those injured at Chernobyl. Vorobyov said authoritatively that even immediately after the April accident at the atomic power station, the radiation level in Kiev was much lower than the dosage people get when subjected to computer tomography or roentgenoscopy of the stomach. And medical examinations of foreign citizens staying in Kiev, confirmed that not one of them was subjected to radiation injury.

KING HUSAYN BACKS PROPOSAL FOR MIDEAST CONFERENCE

LD131007 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Amman July 13 TASS -- Jordan supports the Soviet Union's proposal to hold an international conference on a Middle East settlement and to form, for the purpose, a preparatory committee with the participation of five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, said King Husayn of Jordan.

Speaking at a press conference in Amman, he described the initiative, reaffirmed during the Soviet-French negotiations in Moscow, as "very important in the present-day conditions".

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES OUTGOING ETHIOPIAN ENVOY

LD112036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received on 11 July Nesibu Taye, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the Soviet Union, in connection with his final departure for his homeland. In their conversation, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they expressed their mutual friendly relations between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia and the intention of the two countries to strengthen and develop these relations for the benefit of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples and in the interest of strengthening peace and international security.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD112222 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- The foreign ministries of the Soviet Union and the Tunisian Republic have exchanged congratulatory telegrams in connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishing of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry said in its telegram that the Soviet Union attaches significance to interaction with the Tunisian Republic on the international scene and in work for removing the threat of a nuclear war and strengthening peace and supports efforts by Arab states and peoples to counter the aggressive policies of Israel and its patrons and achieve a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

The foreign minister of the Tunisian Republic expressed satisfaction with the identity of the two countries' positions on most international problems and their common allegiance to the ideals of justice, peace and liberation.

Tunisia, the telegram said, thinks highly of the support given by the USSR to the Palestinian, South African, and Namibian peoples.

UDAN PRIME MINISTER CITED ON FOREIGN POLICY

PM091627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Prime Minister's Interview"]

[Text] Cario, 2 Jul -- Relations with the Soviet Union occupy a special place in the foreign policy of Sudan, which is seeking all-around improvement and development. This was stated in an interview in the Saudi newspaper AL-SHARG AL-AWSAT given by Sudan's prime minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. He remarked also that Sudan advocates the establishment of normal relations with all countries and is striving to liquidate the consequences of the policy of the antipeople Numayri regime, which deliberately geared its foreign policy course to the defense of U.S. interests.

TUNISIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST POLICY

LD131322 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- "The Soviet peace initiatives on the situation in the Mediterranean are constructive and realistic," a PRAVDA correspondent has been told in an interview by General Secretary of Tunisia's Foreign Minstry Mahmoud Mestiri.

"We are now witnessing in the region a heightening of tension and deterioration of the situation," said the Tunisian diplomat. "That was primarily caused by the aggravated situation in the Middle East. Tel Aviv's aggressive policy not only stands in the way of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict but also creates a threat to security of the countries of the region. This is evidenced by the Israeli air raid on Libya [as received] in October last year".

"The non-aligned states, the progressive forces, the parties and organizations of the region stand for the Mediterranean to become a peace zone. Such is also Tunisia's stand", stressed Mahmoud Mestiri. "We stand for common concerted actions of the sides concerned, since this sea belongs to all peoples inhabiting its shores -- European, Arab and African. Their concerted efforts can open a possibility for keeping in check the dangerous tendency, for preventing tension from growing".

Conferences of progressive parties of Mediterranean countries are planned to be held for the purpose in the capital of our country, said Mahmoud Mestiri. Problems of our region could also be discussed at an international conference on the Middle East, which was proposed by the Soviet Union. The USSR's proposal was broadly supported in the Arab world, stressed the Tunisian diplomat.

'FAILURE' OF HOWE'S TALKS IN ZAMBIA REPORTED

LD101424 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Lusaka July 10 TASS -- The first lap of the South African tour by the British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe has been to no avail. In the course of negotiations held here he failed to get Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's support for London's obstructionist stand in the question of economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. Also futile were Geoffrey Howe's calls for confidence in South African Government's efforts to depart from apartheid.

The head of the state of Zambia reaffirmed that his country stood for isolation of the apartheid regime. Zambia might withdraw from the Commonwealth, if Britain does not stop raising obstacles to introduction of sanctions, he said. Sanctions have not yet been taken by countries of the European Community, and this is the responsibility of the Margaret Thatcher government, said the president.

The impression is that the West remains indifferent to the Africans, he said. Meanwhile, nothing else but a present-day manifestation of Nazism is rife in the Republic of South Africa. The mounting conflict there threatens to bring a catastrophe for the whole of the south of the continent. We are confident that efficient economic pressure upon the apartheid regime could save thousands of lives, Kenneth H. Kaunda stressed.

The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa described Geoffrey Howe's mission as "absolutely useless". General Secretary of the African National Congress Alfred Nso reaffirmed here that the ANC leadership did not intend to conduct negotiations with the British foreign secretary.

HOWE ENDS 'UNSUCCESSFUL' SOUTHERN AFRICAN TOUR

LD120401 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2143 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Maputo, 12 Jul -- Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, has completed his short visit to the Mozambican capital and his tour of southern African countries. During talks with the leaders of the "Frontline States," he tried to get them to agree with the stance of Britain, which, together with the United States, is hindering the introduction of comprehensive economic sanctions against the racist South African regime. In his visits to Zambia and Zimbabwe, Howe's attempts in this regard were unsuccessful. Mozambican Foreign Minister Chissano also expressed a skeptical attitude toward Howe's mission. The British Government, like certain other leaders of Western powers, Chissano said, believe that one can establish some kind of dialogue with the racist regime of the white minority in South Africa and that it is inadvisable to apply international sanctions against this regime. However, recent events in South Africa demonstrate that this position by the West is groundless, the Mozambican foreign minister noted.

U.S. WITHHOLDS ECONOMIC AID FROM ZIMBABWE

LD122229 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports: "We certainly would like to aid those who are friendly to us; and those that are not friendly to us, we would like to have a little talk with them to be sure that they understand our policy...", said spokesman for the White House Larry Speakes. The reason for this pronouncement were the frictions that arose between the USA and Zimbabwe.

The Department of State announced the other day that the USA is reviewing the programme of economic aid to Zimbabwe and so far defers the granting of 13.5 million dollars to that country. The biggest part of that sum was to be used for financing the programmes in the sphere of health services and agriculture.

The White House was enraged, specifically, by the speech that Zimbabwean Minister for Youth, Sport and Culture David Karimanzira delivered in Harare on July 4. He accused Washington of ignoring completely the policy of state terrorism pursued by the South African authorities, and declared that the USA permits itself to unjustifiably condemn Libya of conducting the course of state terrorism and to bomb Libyan cities. "All we hear from the United States are hypocritical statements justifying apartheid." the minister said. This was immediately followed by a demarche of the Department of State, which demanded from Zimbabwe "apologies" for the "breach of diplomatic propriety".

Echoing Speakes, spokesman for the U.S. foreign policy department Bernard Kalb said that apologies from Zimbabwe will not be automatically followed by the resumption of (?aid). He intimated that Washington's dissatisfaction is caused not so much by the minister's statement as Zimbabwe's entire independent foreign policy course, its solidarity with the struggle of the South African patriots and its condemnation of the United States backing of the apartheid regime.

NICARAGUA REPORTS SUCCESSES AGAINST CONTRAS

LD111014 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 11 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Armed forces in repulsing the attacks by U.S. mercenaries, destroyed more than forty bandits over the past week. Many of the bandits were wounded [as received].

According to a communique released here by the Republic's Defence Ministry, fierce fighting broke out in various parts of the country invaded by armed contra forces on Sunday and Monday. The mercenaries suffered great casualities.

Two river-going military boats and other hardware were destroyed in the fighting. Nicaraguan troops captured large amounts of U.S.-made automatic rifles, munitions and military equipment.

ORTEGA STRESSES NICARAGUA'S MILITARY STRENGTH

LD131835 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Managua, July 13 -- "The United States will fail to strangle the Sandinist revolution despite the escalation of the undeclared war against Nicaragua", said Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic. Appearing in the television program "Face the Nation", he underlined the unfailing determination of the Nicaraguan people to defend their freedom and independence from U.S. imperialism's encroachments.

The Nicaraguan leader strongly denounced the Reagan administration for its refusal to comply with the judgement passed by the International Court of Justice in The Hague. In flouting international legal order, Washington boosts its military aid to hired terrorists who kill innocent people, destroy schools, hospitals and peasant cooperatives. In these conditions, the foremost task of the Nicaraguan people is to fortify the armed defence of the homeland, Ortega said.

"The Nicaraguan Government", Ortega furthermore said, "displayed sincere striving for a political settlement of the conflict in Central America by supporting the latest peace initiatives of the Contadora group. The United States, however, resorting to bribing and pressure, is prodding Central American states towards thwarting the process of negotiations. The Central American tour by Philip Habib, a special envoy of the U.S. President in Central America, pursued precisely this goal."

The Nicaraguan President urged the Central American countries to display a responsible approach to the problem of a peaceful settlement of the explosive crisis in the region.

PERUVIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO DEMICHEV

PM111529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Roger Eloy Loaysa Saavedra, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Peru, presented his credentials to P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 9 July.

After the presentation of credentials and speeches by P.N. Demichev and R.E. Loaysa Saavedra, a friendly conversation took place in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

BRAZILIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT IN LENINGRAD

LD131149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] A 3-day acquaintance with Leningrad by a delegation of the Brazilian National Congress which is in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ended. During a conversation at the executive committee of the city soviet of people's deputies, its chairman, Khodyrev, talked about how Leningraders, in keeping with the demands of the 27th party congress, are resolving tasks for economic and social development and are implementing the program to intensify production based on accelerating scientific and technical progress. At Smolnyy, the congressmen toured the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin museum. They visited Elektrosila and the association of sovkhozes Detskoselskoye. At the Piskrev memorial cemetery, the representatives of Brazil honored the memory of the Leningraders and servicemen who died during the Great Patriotic War and laid a wreath at the fraternal memorial grave. Flowers were also laid at the monument of the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory square.

CABLES EXCHANGED WITH COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

PM101335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent a telegram to Vergilio Barco Vargas congratulating him on his election to the high post of president of the Republic of Colombia and wishing him prosperity and successes in his activity.

In a reply telegram the president of Colombia expressed the warmest gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations, and sent wishes of happiness and prosperity to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express confidence that the good relations between the Soviet Union and Colombia will receive new impetus with a view to their further constructive development for the sake of the two countries peoples and in the interests of strengthening universal peace.

BRIEFS

INTERSPUTNIK STATION IN NICARAGUA -- The construction of an Intersputnik system receiving station is now nearing completion in Nicaragua. This Intersputnik station has been built in Nicaragua in just 3 months. "It is the 16th station built abroad with the technical assistance of the USSR. The units are now being turned and adjusted to pick up direct relays from television centers in the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. Later, channel links will be set up with the USSR, Cuba, and other member countries of the Intersputnik international organization." [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Jul 86 LD]

CPSU POLITBURO MEETS 11 JULY, DISCUSSES ECONOMY

PM131411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At a meeting held on 11 July, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the development of the country's economy in the first half of 1986. It was noted at the meeting that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are being implemented and positive changes are taking place in the development of the naitonal economy. The industrial production plan has been overfulfilled; the meeting of targets for increasing productivity and profits and reducing prime costs has improved; there has been a marked growth in the production and procurement of animal husbandry products, and targets are being more strictly met for freight carriage on all forms of transport.

The rate of capital construction, reconstruction, and technical reequipping of production has grown. This is the result of the increased initiative and creative activity of labor collectives and all workers in towns and villages and their desire to play their part through practical deeds in accelerating the country's development.

At the same time, while regarding favorably the reinforcement of positive tendencies in the economy, the Politburo pointed to the inadmissibility of any complacency or attempt to take things easy, since acceleration so far has not been achieved in all sectors. In May and June a number of ministries were responsible for a reduction in the rate of production. Targets for the commissioning of capacities, residential housing, and cultural and consumer amenities, and for plans for supplies of output under contracts and orders were not fully met. At many enterprises a steady work rate is not being maintained. The proper breakthrough in improving the quality of output is not yet in evidence.

The relevant party, soviet, and economic bodies have been instructed to carry out the necessary measures to surmount these shortcomings and to ensure that the 1986 plan is fulfilled to the letter. Special attention was paid to further increasing the production of goods and developing consumer services, improving the manner in which trade is organized, and supplying working people with items in demand daily.

A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision was adopted which approves proposals that have come in from the localities on improving the stability of the country's grain farming and increasing grain and feed resources.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan it is envisaged that major organizational, economic, and other measures will be implemented to further develop grain production by consistently introducing scientifically-based agriculture systems. Primary significance is being attached to expanding the cultivation of grain crops by intensive technological methods, which in the current 5-year plan will be used on an area of over 50 million hectares. It is intended that the main resources will be concentrated in those agricultural enterprises and areas that can secure the greatest return on the funds being invested and substantially improve the use of the established material and technical base in grain agriculture on the basis of further developing collective contracting and financial autonomy, strict observance of technological discipline, and a reduction in losses.

New steps have been mapped out, aimed at more efficient use of produce and fodder resources and improving the work of flour-grinding, breadbaking, and mixed feed industries. It is advisable to examine thoroughly and critically the development of grain agriculture in each production subdivision, kolkhov and sovkhov, and region, and to elaborate a program for a significant increase in its stability and a rise in grain production, creating thereby a reliable base for the successful fulfillment of the task set by the 27th party congress: To provide the country with supplies of foodstuffs in a short period of time.

There was discussion at the Politburo meeting on the isse of the timely carrying out of the current years' harvest on farms in the eastern areas of the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR. At the center of attention were: ensuring thorough care of the crops, making ready as soon as possible the tractors, combines, vehicles, and other machinery, grain-cleaning and drying equipment, and manning harvesting units and means of transport with qualified cadres. Kolkhoves, sovkhoves, and other enterprises are being geared toward the solution of these tasks; they are called upon to carry out the harvest rapidly and at a high level, and to fulfill and overfulfill their plans for grain sales to the state.

The Politburo heard Comrade Gorbachev's report on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress, and the conversations with Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders. It was noted with satisfaction that the cordial reception accorded to the Soviet party delegation by the Congress participants and the population of Warsaw reflects the nature of the fraternal relations between both parties and the Soviet and Polish peoples. Confidence was expressed that the visit by the CPSU delegation will contribute to expanding and strengthening close interaction between the CPSU and the PZPR, and to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Poland.

Having examined a report by Comrade Aliyev on the work carried out by a Soviet party delegation at the 13th LCY Congress, the Politburo emphasized the need to strive for further development of friendly ties between our parties and countries, and for building all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SFRY.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks and conversations of the Soviet leadership with Francois Mitterrand, president of France. It was noted that at the present crucial juncture in European and world development, the Soviet-French political summit dialogue assumes an even greater significance as a factor for improving the international situation, strengthening trust between states, intensifying the pan-European process, and creating an international security system. The talks in Moscow on all aspects of Soviet-French relations make it possible to enhance the effectiveness of mutually advantageous cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural fields.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined a number of other issues on the practical implementation of the 27th congress and the June 1986 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee decisions on accelerating the country's social and economic development and implementing the party's foreign policy strategy aimed at ensuring peace and cooperation between peoples.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL

Area Operations Viewed

PM111129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 First Edition p 6

[PRAVDA stringer N. Lukovskiy report under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "Lights in the Windows"]

[Text] Gomel Oblast -- A. Prokopov, chairman of Braginskiy Rayispolkom, began our conversation by unrolling a map of the rayon.

"The inhabitants of 48 villages have now been evacuated from the danger zone," he said. "The evacuation was carried out in an organized manner."

The movement of large groups of people to new areas set party, soviet, and economic organs many difficult problems. Take the organization of the products supply, for instance. That was a difficult business. But nonetheless there have been no complaints about shortages of products in the regions affected by the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident.

Each collective has now been registered with certain stores and public catering centers. People know where and when they can get the products they need and everyday articles -- that is why there are no lines. The number of canteens and mobile soup kitchens [peredvizhnyye kotlopunkty] has almost doubled. A precise catering schedule has been drawn up. In general, firm discipline is felt everywhere.

Additional cooks, waiters, and sales assistants have arrived to help with the public catering. Students at commercial catering colleges, technical colleges, and institutes are arriving for this important production practice. But for the time being there is no shortage of people in the services sphere.

On one farm I met with N. Sotnikov, chief of the oblast Housing and Municipal Services Administration. This is what he said:

"It was difficult to organize water supplies to the population. Around 7,000 wells have been sealed. More than 1,500 of then have had to be drained several times to clear the increased background radiation. People and equipment from all over the republic were engaged in this work."

In the rayon centers and the most remote villages the lights are on even at night at medical and obstetric centers and public baths. They have almost doubled in number. The background radiation in the area and in the atmosphere is measured several times a day and is gradually improving.

It is now generally agreed that we are over the worst. But a great deal will still have to be done to overcome the consequences of the accident. The word "decontamination" can now often be heard in Bragin, Khoyniki, and Narovlya. Around the clock -- day and night -- people and equipment are working to restore life to radiation-affected land, houses, and production facilities. The rayispolkom reported:

"Decontamination of seven population centers has already been completed. They are ready for their owners to return. But the work is continuing on an extensive, comprehensive, and progressive scale."

Military subunits are being greatly assisted by the population, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkozes.

But there are also questions waiting to be resolved. In one village where decontamination was under way I met with a group of drivers from the "Selkhozteknika" Rayon Association. It became clear that for working wnder identical conditions they were being paid half as much as machine operators brought in from outside. Why? It seems that there are no standard pay regulations for working in the danger zone.

There is another problem. In one population center people clustered around the military men who were working there. They asked about the background radiation and whether vegetables were edible. The officer, who had been diverted from his immediate task, drew up a list of answers. I wondered why this conversation with people is still rarely conducted by those whose job it is. Why is little said on the radio or in the newspapers about the situation in the rayon? The population must be kept informed everyday about the situation.

These are difficult days and nights for working people in the rayons of the Gomel area affected by the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

But people are continuing to work selflessly and are right to count on comprehensive help and support.

Moscow Wrap-Up

PM111552 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4 July 1986 carries on page 1 under the headline "Volunteers" a 1,500-word report datelined Kiev Oblast and introduced as follows:

"Our special correspondent Mikhail Serdyukov reports form the Chernobyl AES, where the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident goes on."

Serdyukov follows his tone-setting introduction with a report on his meeting with the firemen unit under Senior Lieutenant Stanislav Bogatyrenko and, as an example of their work, describes an incident when the hose used to pump contaminated water broke and the crew were "showered" by the polluted water. "Cautious medical workers," Serdyukov says, recommended that the firemen leave Chernobyl and return home on "purely psychological" grounds, but the young men, "refused point-blank to do so. They rested and went back to work."

The author then writes about his visit at the AES itself, saying: "People are calm, they are not averse to smiling, and they do not say a single word about their exceptional mission. Only the meticulous dosimetry specialists with their long-nosed instruments bring to mind the unusual conditions. The danger. And it is quite possible that danger may lurk at every step. It is they who check every single centimeter of each step. They march ahead, and allow the rest to follow only if everything is normal."

Having given more details about the dosimetry specialists' work, citing a conversation with Komsomol member Lenya Sedov, Serdyukov concludes with a lyrical description of a nightingale singing in Chernobyl.

The consequences of the Chernobyl accident are also the subject of a 2,500-word report by TRUD's correspondent S. Vaganov, datelined Gomel-Minsk and carried by Moscow TRUD in Russian on 4 July 1986 on page 4 under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: The Echo of Events," entitled "The Days and Nights of the Oblast Trade Union Council."

Vaganov begins with a narrative describing the Gomel Oblast Trade Union Council's actions in connection with the evacuation of residents immediately following the accident and the conditions at evacuee camps. He says about the evacuees: "They spent almost a month at the camp, and parted with feelings of sincere gratitude 'for warm and cordial reception and for the good food, which was also nutritious,' and expressed wishes for 'peaceful skies above, happiness in life, and all the best.' And they signed it: Evacuees from Braginsky Rayon."

The author turns again to the organization of evacuee camps, saying: "It is an indisputable fact: The overwhelming majority of people accepted the pace dictated by circumstances and discovered the inborn ability to make independent decisions, shoulder responsibility, and break down without delay the bureaucratic obstacles and departmental and official barriers, everything that only appears to be a proper procedure while being, in actual fact, a cunning combination of indifference ambitions of power, and sham diligence." He goes on: "There is no paperwork apart from what is absolutely necessary, no reports, speeches, or resolutions -- business and nothing but business. It is a pity that it took dramatic events to bring this about, but it would be a sin not to learn yet another lesson from the events -- a lesson of how to organize matters when the key issue concerns, in the accepted parlance, the real living man with his immediate needs."

After narrating a few other incidents, Vaganov turns back to "some time in mid-May," at which time "citizens of Gomel started telephoning the trade union council: When will our children be evacuated?", and reports what he was told by Vladimir Nikolayevich Bilodid, chairman of the "Izmaritel" Association trade union committee.

"I will omit the details, the important point is to understand the situation as a whole. Objectively speaking, radiation conditions in the oblast and in Gomel itself, outside the zone boundary, pose no danger. Background radiation had, of course, increased, but only to a minimal level and there were virtually no grounds for evacuation. But what was to be done with the children? After all, summer was coming, and the concern for children's recuperation and rest lay squarely on the trade unions. An 11-point recommendation from the oblast's chief public health doctor lay on Leskov's desk. Essentially, it contained nothing unusual apart from stricter observance of public health rules and standards of hygiene. There was, however, one point that was alarming enough: To ban swimming in open-air reservoirs, sunbathing, and the picking of mushrooms, wild herbs, flowers, and berries."

The result, Vaganov says, was that an oblast-level conference was held 24 May, and the first convoys departed 28 May.

The author then reverts to "the style in which this work was done," citing as an example the activities of Kazimeras Balyukonis, chief of the Lithuanian Trade Council Methodological Office and concludes:

"And so I found the answer to the question of how they managed to pass such an exceptionally difficult test -- humanness constituted the core, meaning, spirit, and style of all their work.

"They were not the ones who sealed the reactor's fire-breathing interior or risked their lives to eliminate the direct and obvious consequences of the Chernobyl accident. What they did display was fortitude of a different kind but of no lesser magnitude -- they eliminated, if one could use the expression, the accident in people's souls."

Health Care Outlined

AU111429 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jul 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "With Care for People's Health" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[TEXT] YESTERDAY, ON 5 JULY, THE REPUBLIC'S TELEVISION CARRIED A REGULAR DISCUSSION PROGRAM DEVOTED TO THE PROBLEMS THAT THE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL SOVIET ORGANS, AND PUBLIC HEALTH WORKERS ARE SOLVING TO ELIMINATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACCIDENT AT THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT. THE FOLLOWING PARTICIPATED IN THE PROGRAM: S.I. GURENKO, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS: A.M. TKACHENKO, FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLIC'S AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE; I.S. PHYUSHCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE KIEV OBLISPOLKOM; M.V. GRISHKO, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHERNIGOV OBLISPOLKOM; G.A. GOTOVCHITS, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ZHITOMIR OBLISPOLKOM, AND V.V. VETCHININ, CHIEF OF THE SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

It was noted in the discussion that since the first days after the accident all work aimed at eliminating its consequences has been carried out according to scientifically substantiated predictions about the situation. This makes it possible to adopt solutions not only for current problems but also for over a longer-term period.

Today the level of gamma radiation in Kiev is 0.08 to 0.1 milliroentgen per hour, somewhat lower than predicted by scientists. The situation in the oblasts adjacent to the accident area is approximately the same and is normal in the rest of the republic. As a result of measures taken so far, the Dnepr River downstream from Kiev to its estuary is clean and does not present the slightest danger of radioactivity.

The Ministry of Health and the editorial offices of the republics newspapers and television are receiving letters with requests for answers to a number of questions concerning the protection of the population's health under the conditions of eliminating of the consequences of the accident. In particular, the requests concern the organization of radiometric and dosimetric control, food and water supply for the population, and working and living conditions.

The Ministry of Health's system includes dozens of laboratories for radiological control which are well equipped with measuring instruments and staffed by skilled specialists. Thanks to the efforts of the sanitary-epidemiological, veterinary, and agro-chemical services, strict control has been introduced at all stages of technological processing of raw materials and food products. Special attention has been devoted to guaranteed food and water supplies for people in the rayons bordering the zone of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

It was also stated that the food for children and adults should mandatorily include proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and minerals. There is no need to limit the consumption of dairy products because they are only delivered to the trade network after careful inspection. The veterinary inspection service of the Agro-Industrial Committee ensures product control at kolkhoz markets. The time approaches for the population's mass purchases of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit and the procurement organizations of the Ukrainian SSR Union of Consumers Societies have at their disposal sufficient quantities of instruments and equipment to determine the quality and purity of products and to treat them.

In answer to questions received on what should be done with fruits from the forest, mushrooms and berries, it was recommended that these products be delivered to procurement stations for subsequent processing.

And what are the medical recommendations concerning water and its consumption, in particular for the people of certain rayons in Kiev, Chernigov, and Zhitomir Oblast? It was noted that, as a result of the measures taken so far, no contaminated water has entered the water supplies of Kiev region. Extensive work has been carried out to protect open water sources, springs, and wells. Nevertheless, it continues to be necessary to maintain constant control to hermetically protect water pumping points, wells and water holes, and to keep them clean.

The harvest of bread grain crops is in full swing in the republic. Many agricultural workers are interested in the state of crops and in the rules that should be followed during work in fields. It was pointed out that now, when the harvest is reaching the border of the forest and steppe zone, it is necessary to pay special attention to observing the recommendations of medical specialists concerning work in the fields and rules for mechanizers' personal hygiene. In many respects the protection of the health of the people working in fields depends on the leaders of rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and on the grain crop growers themselves.

The discussion also dealt with the work of local soviets in Kiev, Chernigov, and Zhitomir Oblasts in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the nuclear power plant. It was stressed that their paramount concern is for people.

For instance, extensive housing construction for the evacuated rural population is under way in Kiev Oblast. The republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee is providing considerable assistance in this respect. The Oblast is building 7,000 farmstead-type homes. Many of them are near completion. At the same time, some of the population are returning to their native homes. As decontamination progresses and the pertinent scientific information is obtained, this process will assume increasingly greater proportions, taking into account medical recommendations.

A considerable amount of work has been accomplished to create conditions for full-blooded life and high labor productivity in those rayons of Chernigov and Zhitomir Oblasts that are adjacent to the Chernobyl zone. It was noted in the discussion that the situation there is normal and causes no concern.

It was emphasized by the participants in this discussion that problems of overcoming the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are at the center of attention of the party and soviet organs of the republic. The entire country is providing enormous assistance to the Chernobyl people to solve the technological, engineering, and scientific problems that are of current concern as a result on the accident.

MAIN DIRECTORATE TO OVERSEE PRODUCT QUALITY

LD111941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] A main directorate for state acceptance [priyomka] of products has been set up at the USSR State Committee for Standards. Here is a comment by our correspondent Sergey Amelchenko.

[Amelchenko] Not long ago there were debates on how to erect the most effective obstacle to defective products, low-quality and generally speaking, bad goods, and on how to improve technical inspection service at enterprises. Yes, indeed: to set up an organization outside the department. Experience also showed that this is a solution. Hence the system of state acceptance has been set up parallel to the Organization of Technical Control [OTK]. As it is written in the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers decision on measure for the basic improvement of production quality, its aim is to select finished products and exercise control over the activity of associations and enterprises in respect to the issues of quality. The State Committee for Standards has been instructed to implement state acceptance from 1 January 1987 at almost 1,500 associations and enterprises which produce goods of utmost importance for the national economy and consumer goods. However, this decision of intent and to a certain extent enforced decision in no way lessens the role of work collectives in working toward fundamental improvement of quality and technological and esthetic standard of production.

It is written in the same decision that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers consider the solution of the problem of a general improvement in qualtiy of production a direct obligation of each collective, worker, specialist and leader. The struggle for improved production quality has to become a norm of the everyday life of a work collective. And this indeed is the situation in many front-ranking enterprises. But creative activity is indissolubly connected with the broad application of scientific and technological achievements. All of those who participate in production, starting with a manager and ending with a worker, face the task of speeding up the essential mastering of future developments, technological processes and new materials. The highest technological standard is the token for excellent quality. State acceptance must become a distinctive catalyst for all processes, which ensure transfer to the basically new stnadard of production, production of only high quality goods: technologically perfect, reliable, comfortable, and esthetic goods.

This is a concern not only for the State Committee for Standards but for each of us.

KGB'S MASTROSOV RECEIVES GRADUATION CEREMONY REPORT

PM111407 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 2

[S. Mostovshchikov report under the rubric "True to Traditions": "Border Guard's Stars"]

[Excerpt] A graduation ceremony for a detachment of young officers has taken place at the Moscow USSR KGB Order of the October Revolution Red-Banner Higher Border Guard Command School named for the Moscow City Soviet.

They have spent 4 years studying what a border guard officer must know and be capable of. The examinations are over. The Moscow Higher Border Guard Command School has verified its alumni's readiness to guard the USSR state border.

Now they can rightfully put on an officer's uniform and smile proudly on seeing out of the corner of their eye two small shining stars on their shoulder, each side of a green strip along the shoulder strap. As of today you are a comrade lieutenant.

"Dress! Attention!" -- the voice of Major General V.P. Tolkunov, chief of the school, resounds along the ranks of students taking up almost the entire space of the parade ground.

Hero of the Soviet Union Army General V.A. Matrosov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB and chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops, received the report. He congratulated the graduates on completing their studies at the school. They were also congratulated by V.I. Zotov, agent of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; A.I. Kostenko, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; and Lieutenant General V.S. Ivanov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate. [Passage omitted]

NEW STATE COMMITTEE CHARIMAN LOSHCHENKO'S BIOGRAPHY

PM101355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch: "Fedor Ivanovich Loshchenko"]

[Text] Fedor Ivanovich Loshchenkov was born in 1915; he is a Russian, a member of the CPSU since 1943, and a graduate of the Moscow Aviation Institute and the CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School.

He began his labor activity in 1932 as a weighman, then worked as a team leader and technician at a freightcar repair center. In 1936-1938 he served in the Soviet Army. After graduating from the institute, in 1943-1944 he worked as a plant engineer and inspector.

Since 1946 he has been engaged in party work: As deputy chief of a section of the Novoisibirsk obkom, then as chief of a Novosibirsk CPSU Gorkom section. Beginning in 1951 he was appointed first secretary of a raykom, second and then first gorkom secretary, second secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom, and CPSU Central Commitee inspector. From 1961, first secretary of Yaroslavl CPSU Obkom.

At the 22d, 23d, and 24th party congresses he was elected candidate member of the Central Committee, and at the 25th, 26th, and 27th congresses, member of the CPSU Central Committee. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He has been awarded two orders of Lenin, three orders of the Labor Red banner, and medals.

TRIAL OF 'TRAITOR' FEDORENKO REVIEWED

AU110945 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Jul 86 p 3

[M. Derimov article: "The Conscience of Mankind Demands This: Epilogue to Reportage From the Hall of Trial of SS Executioner" -- Capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] The Simferopol trial of the traitor to the motherland, former member of SS troops F. Fedorenko, who had been deported to the USSR from the United States (PRAVDA UKRAINY 12, 15, 18, and 21 Jun), has very forcefully and convincingly reminded us of the monstrous crimes of fascism against the world and huamnity. Today, with this epilogue to the reportage from the trial hall we want to emphasize, first and foremost, that the terrible and loathsome details of the crimes committed in the Hitlerite death camps and concentration camps will be remembered forever by those who followed the Simferopol trial. Such things are never forgotten, they are remembered throughout all one's life!

Gas chambers and crematoriums. Ditches filled with dead and half dead bodies, gigantic bonfires of corpses. The humiliating procedures of preparation for "bathing" in mobile gas chambers. People stripped naked, standing in the cold, in lines for their death. Beatings and torture, executions by shooting for any "misdemeanor" -- for being too weak to walk, for being too old or too young. Children whom they were killing and even throwing alive in the fire before their mothers' eyes...

According to internationl law and the Soviet laws, there is no statute of limitation for such crimes. No matter where and how the guilty may find shelter, they must appear before justice. This is necessary to ensure that the barbaric mass extermination of people will never again be repeated.

In a few months progressive mankind will be observing the 40th anniversary of the sentencing of the main Nazi war criminals by the Nuernberg International Tribunal. And we, the Soviet people, consider the Simferopol trail as a sequel to the Nuernberg trail. It bared once again the misanthropic nature of fascism conceived by the monopolist capital; it demonstrated once more how the refined system of mass extermination of people, designed by the Hitlerites and consisting of thousands of concentration camps and death factories, functioned and how this infernal system was "serviced" by the SS troops that in Nuernberg were proclaimed to be a criminal organization.

Exposing and condemning fascism as a phenomenon, the International Tribunal, at the same time, authoritatively proclaimed the principle of personal responsibility of all organizers and executors of Nazi crimes. "The fact that the accused acted ... under the orders of his superior does not release him from his responsibility," it was stated in the tribunal's charter. And indeed: Orders to throw women and children in the fire, to exterminate them in mobile gas chambers, or to commit other bestialities -- all this can no longer be considered as a matter of requirement of service discipline but an instigation of crime for which the executors must be held responsible along with their superiors. And the Simferopol court was guided by this Nuernberg principle in considering the criminal case of SS troop leader and murderer Fedorenko.

Each of the multiude of espisodes cited by the indictment was most thoroughly investigated at the trial: eyewitnesses were interrogated; archive documents, including testimonies by eyewitnesses who are no longer alive, were read and the accused was confronted by living and, I would say, even dead witnesses. No matter how the executioner tried to dodge the testimonies, in the end he had to admit every successively presented bloody fact....

The trial determined, in particular, to what kind of "treatment" Fedorenko subjected his victims in the so-called "hospital" of the Treblinka death camp. It was proved that in September 1942 he, together with two accomplices, shot 10 to 12 people who could not walk to the gas chambers; that in the same month he directly participated in the shooting of 18 condemned persons; that in October of the same year he shot 10 to 15 people from the regular transport of victims; that in November he participated in the killing of 3 men who has tried to save themselves from extermination in the gas chambers; that in December 1942, following the unloading of the next large group of doomed people from train, he shot 8 to 10 helpless people; and that in the same month he participated in the shooting of another 10 enfeebled and sick victims.

In the fall of 1942 Fedorenko "distinguished himself" at the time of the shooting of 60 to 70 prisoners from the so-called labor command that was engaged in the unloading of corpses from mobile gas chambers. And on 2 August 1943 he participate in the suppression of an uprising of the Treblinka labor command and, together with other SS men, fired on prisoners who broke out of the camp and, as a result of this, only a few of them succeeded in saving themselves....

Naturally, only those murders committed by the SS murderer for which eyewitnesses could be found were listed. But in general, executions represented an ordinary, everyday task for the Treblinka punisher.

[Paragraph continues] "This is what work there was," he stated, provoking a rumble of indignation in the hall. But in this connection the main and basic "work" was something else and he also admitted this: It was to drive with butt and lashes the condemned to mobile gas chambers and to direct the rank-and-file guards in the same actions. It was incontrovertibly proved at the Simferopol trial that Fedorenko had actively participated in the bestial murders of hundreds of thousands of completely innocent people.

The just and harsh sentence passed on the traitor has once again confirmed the Soviet Union's unwavering adherence to the commitment assumed by the anti-Hitlerite coalition powers, the commitment to find and punish all Nazi war criminals.

At the same time, it has to be noted once again that the ruling circles of the United States and other Western states are not fulfilling this commitment and are trying to relegate to oblivion the horrors of the world war unleashed by fascism and continuing to shelter thousands of fascist bloodsuckers from retribution. The well known UN decisions on non-applicability of the statute of limitation of war crimes and other crimes against humanity as well as the UN decision that the punishment of war criminals "represents an obligation for all states" are being ignored in this connection.

Elisabeth Holtzman, a prominent American lawyer, once remarked ironically that, if Adolf Hitler wanted to find shelter in the United States, he would have completely succeeded in this ... Many Nazi war criminals have found their haven on the other side of the ocean, thanks to the patronage provided for them by the reactionary circles there. The Soviet side has submitted to the American authorities convincing documents on the crimes of 150 of them. However, until now only one of them, Fedorenko, has been deported to the USSR. And in this connection, before this happened, he had prospered in the United States for several decades, using the valuables stained with the blood of innocent victims, the valuables stolen from then in Treblinka. And indeed, the case of his deportation passed through civil procedures: the executioner known for murdering thousands and thousands of people was charged only with having concealed his Nazi past at the time of his entry into the United States....

However, even this, of delicate interest (also provoked, of course, by an increased public pressure) on the themes on the other side of the ocean of certain traitors and criminals living in the United States has seriously alarmed the puppets of the Western special services among the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. Among them are Ya. Stetsko, former puppet "prime minister, who was brought to Lvov aboard a train of fascist aggressors 45 years ago; I. Grinokh, Uniate clergyman, who was blessing Hitler's mercenaries of the Unikon of Ukrainian Nationalists for murder and plunder; N. Lbed, former leader of the Banderite "security service;" and S. Mudrik, one of the current chiefs of the same Banderite Gestapo [German term used].

All these Mudriks, Grinokhs, and Stetskos, sheltered in the West, have good grounds to fear that the investigations of the crimes of the rank-and-file traitorous scum will shed additional light on their connections with the Hitlerites and their complicity in the crimes of German fascism. And for this reason the nationalist werewolves, damned by the Ukrainian people, have unleashed a clamorous campaign for the "protection of the good name of Ukrainians:" It is said that bringing to trial former guards and policemen and the bandits of the Union of Ukrainian Nationalists casts a shadow on the entire Ukrainian community in the United States and other Western countries. This is the kind of a jesuitic lie that has been spread: The beasts in human form and thousands of honest people are put on the same level. But the lie is obviously failing: Citizens of Ukrainian origin see more and more clearly what the dishonorable nationalist camarilla [Spanish term used] that tries to link them with its own bloody fascist past really is.

But as far as our poeple are concerned, they fully support and approve justice even it is carried out 40 years later. The trial in Simferopol eloquently demonstrated this. I recall what an angry rumble rolled through the hall when some especially vile details of the deeds committed were revealed. I recall how during a recess between court sessions, an older woman stood up and shouted at the man sitting in the dock: "Murderer, bring back my husband!" I recall how, leaning on his crutches, an invalid with three rows of battle medals on his chest stood up and said: "There is no use dodging anything! It makes no difference: Now we will learn the truth about your deeds." It seems that millions of our veterans and soldiers' widows held the traitor up to shame through the utterances of these people. The young people sitting in the hall also could not keep quiet: They were expressing their disgust with the revealed crimes of the fascist stooge.

Perusing the files of republican newspapers for this year, I find quite a few reports on the meetings held in various populated places of the republic and the demand voiced at these meetings that the war criminals living in Western countries be handed over to Soviet justice. Again and again the participants of these meetings address such demands to U.S. President R. Reagan, Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulroney, and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher.

The Naumovka village in Koryukovskiy Rayon of Chernigov Oblast demands the extradition of the bloody accomplice of fascist occupiers and former village elder, V. Savelo. The Aleksandrovka settlement in Donetsk Oblast demands the extradition of former burgomaster F. Dmitriyev. The Lisets settlement in Tysmenitskiy Rayon of Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast demands the extradition of former policeman B. Koziya. The Busskiy Rayon of Lvov Oblast demands the extradition of former policeman and later ringleader of a band of the Union of Ukrainian nationalists, D. Kunyak ("Kleygzlm The Ljuboml") city in Volyn Oblast demands the extradition of former police commander S. Kovalchuk. The Tur, Zabolotye, Zalesy, and Guta villages in Ratnovskiy Rayon of Volyn Oblast demand the extradition of former policeman K. Zvarich (Petrovskiy). The Prelestnoye and Maydan villages in Slavyanskiy Rayon of Donetsk Oblast demand the extradition of the former village police chief, V. Babenko...

This is what the villages and cities of the Ukraine and the conscience of mankind demand: All war criminals sheltered in the West must appear before the court of the people -- and let justice take its course!

PASTERNAK'S DACHA TO BE RESTORED AS MUSEUM

LD131009 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television in Russian at 1545 GMT on 12 July carries a 1 hour and 15 minute special program entitled "Beauty Saved" presented by S.V. Yamshchikov consisting of recorded highlights of a discussion on the preservation of the Soviet Union's architectural and cultural heritage held at Moscow's Central House of Writers before a public audience. The panel of speakers included artists, architects, restoration experts and journalists. Intercut with the discussion were film clips of restoration work in progress, historic buildings in various states of repair, and interviews with experts.

Part of the program concentrated on success stories and there were accounts of how old buildings of historic interest had been saved and restored in Lvov Oblast, Latvia and Armenia. The discussion, however, kept turning to the depredations to which historic buildings have been subject. The writer and journalist Vladimir Petrovich Yenishirlov said: "I would like to say that the position regarding cultural monuments in the Moscow region is extraordinarily bad." He listed the famous names of the past, Pushkin, Lermontov, Tyutchev, Blok, Mendeleyev, Herzen and Belinskiy, which are associated with the area.

"The estates of these people, where they lived and worked to create great and wonderful works of our culture and art, are practically all in a state of total neglect. They are in such a state that I must say we just do not take care of what we have."

Describing the estate of Zakharovo, where Pushkin spent his childhood, Yenishirlov said that an obelisk is the only thing to commemorate the association with Pushkin. "Zakharovo has practically been forgotten," he said, noting that the estate had been leased to the Central House of the Soviet Army. "There is no museum here, not even a small exhibition," he said. A film showed the boarded up house at Zakharovo built on the foundations of the house originally occupied by Hannibal, Pushkin's great-grandfather. "Today this is not a monument of culture, but an anti-monument, a monument to neglect. A state Pushkin museum should be organized at Zakharovo," Yenishirlov said.

Over video of Aleksandr Herzen's gutted wooden house at Pokrovskoye, Yenishirlov described its condition as "horrifying." "Over recent years the house has become dilapidated before our very eyes. It has caught fire twice. How could this be allowed to happen? Herzen's house must be urgently and professionally restored and a museum created here to commemorate the great Russian revolutionary democrat."

Speaking from the platform at the meeting, Yenishirlov said: "As you well know, at Peredelkino there are two remarkable commemorative dachas: those of Pasternak and Chukovskiy. The Moscow and Soviet public has campaigned for a very long time to have these dachas turned into museums. It appears that things are on the move and that branches of the literary museum will be organized at the two dachas. These will be commemorative corners, so to speak, subject to conservation, in the Peredelkino writer's village." The audience was shown applauding after this announcement.

Aleksey Ivanovich Vinogradov, the founder of a museum at Bolshiye Vyazemy near Moscow, described on film the fate of the church of the transfiguration in Vyazemy, built on the orders of Boris Godunov in the late 16th century. In 1956 the roof was removed during delayed restoration work, and a new roof was attached only 3 years later. "During the restoration the fresco work fell into a very bad state," Vinogradov said. The video showed almost completely obliterated frescoes and graffiti on a church wall. Restoration of the church was going very slowly, and he complained that only one or two, sometimes three, people worked on the site, working for an average of only about 5 hours a day, and "everything has been allowed to drift."

The sculptor Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Klykov said that modern city planning in Moscow had misjudged scale, attempting to increase the scale of something that was really a constant. "That is why we feel a sense of alienation about Moscow's new building projects, and this applies not just to the size of individual projects, but also their layout," he said. "The most precious architectural monuments have been destroyed during construction work in Moscow over the last 50 years. They are irreversibly lost. This is a serious loss both in the moral and historical sense to all those who love Moscow. I can say that these were not just mistakes but, one could say, crimes as well," he continued.

S.V. Yamshchikov, the program's presenter, appealed for the creation of a committee to utilize and protect cultural and historical monuments. "It is absolutely indispensable," he said. He concluded the meeting by saying: "Without the past there is no present, and without the present there is no future, and the future is our life."

PRAVDA CITES READERS' LETTERS ON OPENNESS POLICY

PM101427 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 June in its second edition carries on pages 1 and 2 under the rubric "Party Life: Reading the Mail" a 2,300-word roundup of readers' letters by V. Kozhemyako, headed "In the Light of Openness." Kozhemyako refers to a "meeting between Moscow gorkom First Secretary B. Yeltsin and the capital's propagandists," which prompted many letters to the paper from readers who praised its "frankness, honesty, and competence, and the desire not to avoid tricky points." He cites a number of letters from readers noting the upsurge in "openness and publicity" and calling for this trend to continue more actively. Many letters, he said, speak of the need for "more openness when leadership cadres are punished or replaced," and he goes on to give examples where the facts of such cases were "concealed." He points out that "openness does not allow permissiveness or liberalism," and that because of this, "if there has been an injustice, in some places they avoid giving people open information." Returning to his starting point, Kozhemyako wonders "why the Moscow gorkom's frank dialogue with communists and inhabitants of the city was greeted with such satisfaction," and answers that it is because this is "fully in accord with the spirit of the present day."

AUCCTU PLENUM HELD IN MOSCOW 4 JULY

PM111105 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Text] The 11th AUCCTU Plenum was held in Moscow yesterday.

The plenum agenda was:

1. on convening the next, 18th USSR Trade Union Congress.

2. on the trade unions' tasks in developing the all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets.

AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev delivered the report on the first item.

Participating in the discussion of the report were V.A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Republic Trade Union Council; Hero of Socialist Labor G.M. Fedyanova, electric sewing machine operator at Leningrad's "Pervomayskaya Zarya" Sewn Goods Production Association; I.I. Kostyukov, chairman of the Metallurgical Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee; V.P. Tolyupa, chairman of Krasnoyarsk Kray Trade Union Council and R. Charshanbiyev, chairman of the trade union committee of the K. Marx Kolkhoz in Surkhandarya Oblast's Altynsayskiy Rayon.

The AUCCTU plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

AUCCTU Secretary K. Turysov delivered the report on the second item.

Participating in the discussion of the report were N.I. Zinovyev, chairman of the Heavy Machine-Building Workers Trade Union Central Committee; V.A. Avramkina, quality checker and visitor at the Shostka "Svema" Production Association in Sumy Oblast; N.I. Lubenikov, chairman of Novosibirsk Oblast Trade Union Council, and V.M. Gvozdev, leader of a comprehensive mechanized coal face team in the No 13 extraction sector of the "Yuzhkuzbassugol" Production Association's "Raspadskaya" Mine in Kemerovo Oblast.

[paragraph continues] Also, Hero of Socialist Labor K.S. Suleymanov, stockman on the Tanalykskiy Sovkhoz in the Bashkir ASSR's Khaybullinskiy Rayon; O.I. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen Republic Trade Union Council; M.N. Lebedev, chairman of the trade union committee of Maritime Kray's "Daltekhrybprom" Science-and-Production Association; Hero of Socialist Labor I.S. Nikonenko, first deputy chief of Glavtyumengazprom, and G.D. Arzhanov, chairman of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee.

The AUCCTU plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions. K. Yu. Matskyavichyus was released from his duties as AUCCTU secretary in connection with his election as chairman of the Sea and River Fleet Workers Trade Union Central Committee. The plenum released L.A. Zemlyannikova from her duties as AUCCTU secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium in connection with her retirement.

The plenum elected V.M. Mishin AUCCTU secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium.

N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, and leaders of ministries and departments participated in the plenum's work.

With this the AUCCTU plenum concluded its work.

Congress Resolution

PM111504 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Resolution of the 11th AUCCTU Plenum: "On Convening the Next, 18th USSR Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] 1. The next, 18th USSR Trade Union Congress is to be convened in the city of Moscow, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, 24 February 1987.

2. The following congress agenda is to be approved:

1) Report on the AUCCTU's work and the trade unions' tasks in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

2) Report of the Central Auditing Commission.

3) On amendments to the USSR Trade Union Statutes.

4) Elections of the AUCCTU.

3. The norm for representation at the 18th USSR Trade Union Congress is to be set at 1 delegate per 56,200 trade union members.

4. According to the USSR Trade Union Statutes, delegates to the 18th USSR Trade Union Congress are elected by closed (secret) ballot at trade union congresses, oblast and kray interunion conferences, and union republic trade union congresses.

Elections of delegates from Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, Uzbek SSR, and Kazakh SSR trade union organizations are held at oblast interunion conferences.

5. The AUCCTU plenum expresses firm confidence that the preparations for the 18th USSR Trade Union Congress and the reports and elections in trade unions will take place at a high organizational and ideological-political level, under the sign of working people's close cohesion around the CPSU, will promote the further mobilization of workers, kolkhoz members, employees, and the intelligentsia for the successful fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the targets for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and will have an impact on improving the work of trade unions in the economic, social, cultural, and sociopolitical spheres.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM

PM111416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent D. Shnyukas report under the general heading "Communists Discuss Decisions of CPSU Central Committee June Plenum; For Unity of Words and Deeds": "Lithuania"]

[Text] Vilnius -- The "Ekranas" Plant in Panevezhis, the "Sigma" and "Akmyantsement" Production Associations, the "Plasta" Plant in Vilnius, and the Klaipeda Commercial Seaport were named among those that have made a good start on the path toward ensuring the accelerated development of the economy and the enhancement of its efficiency. The republic's party organizations and labor collectives have drawn up and are persistently implementing a range of measures to improve technological processes and save material and energy resources and work time, and are changing the style of work in all components of management and social life. The spirit of the decisions of the 27th party congress has made working people in industry, farms, livestock units, and scientific collectives get their act together. And this is the first result: The republic's industry has overfulfilled its plan targets for the last 6 months, contractual commitments have been better observed, and the sale of livestock products to the state has grown.

However, against the backdrop of the great tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan (national income is planned to increase by 21 percent, industrial output by 19 percent, and agricultural output by 14 percent) these first successes are merely a modest beginning. This was stated at a Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the 5-year plan for the Lithuanian SSR's economic and social development, the results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, and the tasks of the republic's party organization. A report was delivered by P.P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Central Committee.

Analyzing the sources and reserves of economic growth, the main speaker and the other speakers noted with concern that, for instance, the return on capital is continuing to fall in industry. However, the Gosplan and the republic's ministries and departments do not envisage any increase in return on capital during the 5-year plan. Just as before, preference is being given to the creation of new shops and sections. It has been calculated that enterprises have almost 7,000 unnecessary positions that should be cut. Utilizing the Leningraders' experience, the speakers said, it is necessary to rid ourselves more rapidly of obsolete equipment and make the optimum use -- 2-3 shifts -- of modern equipment.

Only slightly more than 2 percent of the scientific research, planning, and design developments completed last year surpassed their best domestic and foreign counterparts. The technical standard of two-thirds of the developments has not been determined at all. The pace of output renewal, particularly at enterprises of the electrical equipment and instrument-making industries, is low. The Ministry of Light Industry is geared to the introduction of low-efficiency, obsolete technologies. It is planned to channel R26 million into modernizing existing enterprises subordinate to that ministry. But according to calculations the savings from reducing output prime cost will only amount to .. R80,000.

There are also many shortcomings and unutilized reserves in the struggle for output quality. Association and enterprise directors B. Blinkyavichyus, V. Shumakaris, and I. Sheshkyavichyus -- and others -- were criticized in this regard. Economic leaders were instructed to embark forthwith on the implementation of the comprehensive "Quality" program, which will make it possible to approximately double premier quality output.

The plenum participants devoted great attention to questions of management restructuring and new economic management methods. Many of them noted that the process of redistributing rights and obligations among ministries and labor collectives is proceeding very slowly and outdated instructions still firmly shackle the initiative and autonomy [samostoyatelnost] of enterprises and farms. The leaders of ministries and departments will in no way eschew petty tutelage and paper-pushing.

The existing shortcomings in price formation were seriously criticized. Creating a semblance of prosperity by fixing unjustifiably high prices and tariffs, certain leaders not only do tangible harm to the economy but also create an atmosphere of complacency and parasitism in collectives. M. Gruodis, chairman of the republic Committee on Prices, was rightly rebuked for his lack of firmness in defending the interests of the state and the population.

This year, as is well known, working people at farms and livestock units are working under a new organ -- the State Agro-Industrial Committee. Alas, the speakers stated, its formation as the sole and genuine proprietor in the countryside has been unjustifiably delayed. Close and businesslike ties between individual subunits have not yet been organized. The leaders of the Kayshyadoris, Akmyane, Kaunas, and other rayon agro-industrial associations are only slowly acquiring a taste for organizational and economic work locally. Excessive administration, petty tutelage, and inertia are having a detrimental effect on work.

The plenum participants comprehensively analyzed in depth the work of party organizations under the new conditions. Yes, the speakers noted, party workers have become more frequent visitors to labor collectives, relations with soviet and economic organs are being established more correctly, and the level of criticism and acuteness in posing urgent problems has risen. Reference was made in this regard to the experience of Vilnius, Shyaulyay, and Alitus Gorkoms and Pasvalskiy and Shilutskiy party Raykoms. At the same time it was stated bluntly that Kapsukas Gorkom and Pakruoyskiy, Prenayskiy, Kedaynskiy, and Kelmeskiy party Raykoms often operate in the old way without spark or inspiration, are unjustifiably tolerant of cadres who work badly, and have lagged behind life.

The plenum instructed party organizations and Communists to conduct a merciless struggle against drunkenness, alcoholism, unearned income, and any instances of mismanagement, theft, bribery, or other phenomena alien to our society.

The plan for the republic's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan was approved.

BRIEFS

SUPREME SOVIET HONORS PHYSICIST -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Order of Lenin and the Second Hammer and Sickle gold medal to Hero of Socialist Labor, Academician Aleksandr Mikhailovich Prokhorov, for his outstanding contribution to the development of physics and the training of scientific cadres and on the occasion of his 70th birthday. His bronze bust will be installed in Moscow to mark the labor feats of the scientist. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 86 LD]

SOKOLOV ATTENDS FAR EAST MD PARTY AKTIV MEETING

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[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel B. Karpov report under the "Party Aktiv Meeting" rubric: "Increase Exactingness"]

[Text] Party organizations' most urgent task today is to restructure the style of their activity in the spirit of the party's present-day requirements and to ensure a new and more efficient approach to resolving the tasks of increasing combat readiness. That was the central theme of the Red Banner Far East Military District party aktiv meeting in which Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, took part.

The participants in the party aktiv meeting heard a report from Army General D. Yazov, district commander, in which the activity of commanders, political organs, and party organizations in the postcongress period were analyzed from the standpoints of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. In the approach to any problem, the report stressed, we need the highest exactingness and professionalism.

It is precisely because exactingness and professionalism are characteristic of the work style of communist leaders V. Kopylov, V. Syunkov, V. Polunin, G. Shkilev, V. Volya, and others that are successfully implementing the restructuring in the areas under their leadership and are actively influencing the improvement of field and air training and increased organization and order.

Citing examples of positive improvements in work, the keynote speaker and those who took part in the debates -- Lieutenant General V. Silakov, chief of the district's political directorate, Comrades V. Kopylov, Yu. Shchepin, A. Gorbachev, N. Sushin, and others -- focused main attention on shortcomings and unresolved problems. Unfortunately in many collectives the move toward a new work quality and new methods of leadership is taking place slowly, the old ways are holding people back, and inertia is still strong.

In that context it is important that party organizations that unite the communists of leading organs achieve a breakthrough and set an example. But that is not always the case. As the speakers said, there are quite a few shortcomings in the work of the administrative party organizations of the air force, missile troops and artillery, and engineering troops. The party secretaries' role in such collectives must be demonstrated in a particular way now. But how, for example, can Colonel G. Mokshin, party committee secretary, influence the restructuring if he himself tolerates shortcomings and this year has more than once failed to take part in the preparation and holding of a staff party organization meeting?

The party aktiv meeting noted that what is needed now is the strictest assessment of the situation; there must be no resting on one's laurels, even less can attempts to embellish reality and gloss over or conceal shortcomings be tolerated. Distortions of the situation concerning combat training and discipline are incompatible with communist morality. Speakers named Lieutenant Colonels B. Durov, L. Shunevich, and I. Tkachev among those who have been "cooking the books" -- they kenw the real state of affairs but for appearance's sake clearly embellished it.

Such facts indicate that now all communists are showing a high degree of responsibility. And here political organs and party organizations must show more principled and specific exactingness. Work aimed at ensuring communists' vanguard role must be filled with objective content. [paragraph continues]

For the communist, confirming his vanguard position means showing exemplary personal results in combat training, discipline, and competition and high activeness in restructuring.

It was stressed that for commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations restructuring acquires its real features in their own influence on combat training. Now more than ever it is necessary to be intolerant of incompetence, irresponsibility, and connivance in the resolution of questions of combat readiness.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Penum pointed out that only by making each individual the center of party work is it possible to resolve the tasks set by the congress. It was in the light of this main thought of the plenum that the participants in the party aktiv meeting examined questions of the fundamental improvement of military discipline. Every army communist must bear personal responsibility for strengthening discipline. But particular responsibility rests on communist leaders. Some of them are still only talking about this theme, without taking any resolute steps or seeking new forms and methods of working with people.

It is time, the meeting noted, to switch from just talking about the remoteness of some officers from the personnel to objective educational work with them and to making them strictly accountable for dereliction of their duties which require them to show concern for their subordinates. There is true closeness only when a commander is concerned about the soldiers' food and leisure, whether their everyday life and relaxation are well organized, and when he takes an interest in people's concerns. There must be spiritual contact with his subordinates. Manifestations of vulgarity, conceit, and arrogance must be given the strictest party assessment.

The reports and speeches were sharply critical of the bureaucratic style of leadership, red tape, and formalism in competition. Resolute measures are needed, the meeting noted, to improve party leadership of the Komsomol.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense minister, addressed the participants in the party aktiv meeting.

Taking part in the work of the party aktiv meeting were A. Chernyy, first secretary of Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom, and Lieutenant General V. Lukinykh, chief of the Party Organizational Work Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.